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No. 2789.

SATURDAY, APRIL 9, 1881.

PRICE
THREEPENCE
REGISTERED AS A NEWSPAPER

NOTICE.—FRIDAY, the 15th, being GOOD FRIDAY, the ATHENEUM will be published on THURSDAY NEXT, at TWO o'clock.—ADVERTISEMENTS should be at the office not later than TEN o'clock on WEDNESDAY Morning.

BRITISH ASSOCIATION for the ADVANCEMENT of SCIENCE, 22, Albemarle-street, London, W.

The NEXT ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING will be held at YORK, commencing on WEDNESDAY, August 31.

President-Elect.

SIR JOHN LUBBOCK, Bart., M.P., D.C.L., LL.D., F.R.S., F.L.S., F.G.S.

NOTICE to CONTRIBUTORS of MEMOIRS.—Authors are reminded that, under an arrangement dating from 1871, the acceptance of Memoirs, and the days on which they are to be read, are now, as far as possible, determined by Organizing Committees for the several Sections before the beginning of the Meeting. It has therefore become necessary, in order to give an opportunity to the Committees of doing justice to the several communications, that each Author should prepare beforehand an Abstract of his Memoir of a length suitable for insertion in the published Transactions of the Association, and the Council request that he will comply with this request, and whose Papers are accepted, will be furnished before the Meeting with printed copies of their Reports or Abstracts. If it should be inconvenient to the Author that his Paper should be read on any particular day, he is requested to send information thereof to the SECRETARIES in a separate note.

Reports on the Progress of Science, and of Researches entrusted to Individuals or Committees, must be forwarded to the General Secretaries, for presentation to the Organizing Committee, accompanied by a statement whether the Author will be present at the Annual Meeting. No Report, Paper, or Abstract can be inserted in the Report of the Association unless it is given in before the Meeting.

G. GRIFFITH, Acting Secretary.

ROYAL INSTITUTION of GREAT BRITAIN, Albemarle-street, Piccadilly, W.

LECTURE ARRANGEMENTS AFTER EASTER, 1881.

LECTURE HOUR, THREE O'CLOCK P.M.

Professor DEWAR, M.A., F.R.S.—Six Lectures 'On the Non-Metallic Elements', on Tuesdays, April 20 to May 31. One Guinea the Course. Professor TYNDALL, D.C.L. F.R.S.—Six Lectures 'On Paraffin-nation and Diamagnetism', on Thursdays, April 28 to June 2. One Guinea.

Professor H. MORLEY.—Three Lectures 'On Scotland's Part in English Literature', on Saturdays, April 30, May 7, 14. One Lecture 'On Thomas Carlyle', on Tuesday, June 7. Half-a-Guinea. E. C. TURNER, Esq., Lecturer at the University of St. Petersburg.—Five Lectures 'On the Great Modern Writers of Russia', on Saturdays, May 21, 28; June 4, Thursday; June 9; and Saturday, June 11. Half-a-Guinea.

Subscription (to Non-Members) to all the Courses during the Season, Two Guineas. Tickets issued daily.

Members may purchase not less than Three Single Lecture Tickets, available for any Lecture, for Half-a-Guinea.

The FRIDAY EVENING MEETINGS will be resumed on April 29, at 8 p.m. Professor J. S. HILLCOCK, F.R.S., will give a discourse 'On the Language and Literature of the Scottish Highlands', at 9 p.m. succeeding discourses will probably be given by the Hon. G. C. Brodick, Mr. Francis Galton, Mr. W. H. Pollock, Professor H. E. Roscoe, Professor W. G. Adams, and Professor Dewar. To these Meetings Members and their Friends only are admitted.

Persons desirous of becoming Members are requested to apply to the Secretary. When proposed, they are immediately admitted to all the lectures, to the Friday Evening Meetings, and to the Library and Reading Rooms; and their Families are admitted to the Lectures at a reduced charge. Payable First Year, Ten Guineas; afterwards, Five Guineas a Year, or a composition of Six Guineas.

ROYAL LITERARY FUND.—The NINETY-SECOND ANNUAL DINNER will take place in Willis's Rooms on WEDNESDAY, the 4th of May, at 7 o'clock.

His Excellency the Hon. JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL, United States Minister, in the Chair. Second List of Stewards.

John Bard, Esq.
Sir W. P. Rattenman, M.A.
Dr. Lionel Beale, M.D. F.R.S.
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Benjamin Bentley, Esq.
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Charles Edward Muddle, Esq.
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Geo. Otto Trevelyan, Esq. M.P.
Nicholas Tribuna, Esq.
Rev. Henry Wace, M.A.
Hon. Lewis Wingfield.

The Third List of Stewards will be published next week. Tickets, 2s. each, may be obtained from the Stewards and from the Secretary, 7, Adelphi-terrace, W.C. OCTAVIAN BLEWITT, Sec.

ARTISTS' GENERAL BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, for the Relief of Distressed Artists, their Widows and Orphans.

The ANNUAL DINNER will take place in Willis's Rooms, on SATURDAY, May 14th, at Six o'clock.

Donations will be received and thankfully acknowledged by—JOHN EVERETT MILLAIS, R.A., Honorary Secretary. PHILIP CHARLES HARDWICK, Treasurer.

F. LAMBE PRICE, Secretary, 24, Old Bond-street, W. Dinner Tickets, including Wines, One Guinea.

DRAWINGS by R. CALDECOTT.—A large SELECTION of Mr. CALDECOTT'S Drawings, including the Original Drawings for 'Old Christmas', 'Three Jovial Huntsmen', 'Mad Jack', 'Watches in Britain', 'P-nick, Graphic', &c., NOW on VIEW at the Fine-Art Society, 145, New Bond-street.

EXHIBITION of FINE ARTS, 1881.—ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—The Days for the RECEPTION of WORKS of Art are 22nd and 23rd APRIL, but for the convenience of Artists, Works can be received on the 18th APRIL, and Following Days, up to and including the 23rd April, between the hours of 10 and 5.

EXHIBITION of FINE ARTS, 1881.—ROYAL ALBERT HALL.—SPECIAL NOTICE to ARTISTS of those Works submitted during the present year to the Royal Academy, and conditionally retained by them, but which cannot be placed at Burlington House for want of space.

The days reserved for the reception of such Works are MONDAY and TUESDAY, 25th and 26th APRIL, between the hours of 10 and 5.

DECORATIVE ART EXHIBITION, to OPEN in MAY, at the New Galleries (230 feet long), 103, New Bond-street, under the Patronage of H.R.H. Princess Louise, Marchioness of Lorne, and over Sixty Noblemen and Gentlemen, and Conducted by a Committee of Artists, Writers on Art, &c. The Exhibition will include Decorative Paintings, Designs, and Sculpture. Works of Art in the precious and other Metals. Pottery, Porcelain, Enamels, Glass, Carvings, Mosaics and other Inlays, Art Furniture, House Decoration, Embroidery, Tapestry, Textiles, &c.—Applications for space should at once be made to the Director, Mr. T. J. GULLICE, a large portion of the space being already applied for.

The Committee will allot the space according to merit, but where merit is equal preference will be given to the earlier application.

ROYAL MANCHESTER INSTITUTION.—SIXTY-FIRST EXHIBITION of MODERN WORKS of ART.

This Exhibition will be OPENED early in the month of SEPTEMBER NEXT, and will close about Christmas. Works should be delivered not later than AUGUST 6th.

Artists' Circulars, with Regulations, &c., may be obtained on application to ERWIN W. MARSHALL, Assistant-Secretary, 25, Barton-arcade, Manchester.

CORPORATION of LIVERPOOL.—AUTUMN EXHIBITION of MODERN PICTURES in OIL and WATER COLOUR, 1881.

NOTICE to EXHIBITORS.

The above Exhibition will OPEN in the Walker Art Gallery, on MONDAY, September 5. The days for receiving Pictures are from the 1st to the 13th of AUGUST, both inclusive.

Forms, cards of particulars, and all information may be obtained on application to Mr. CHARLES DYALL, Curator, Walker Art Gallery, Liverpool, to whom all Works of Art intended for Exhibition should be addressed. London Agent, Mr. JAMES HUCKLEY, 17, Nassau-street, Mid-dlesex Hospital.

JOSEPH RAYNER, Town Clerk, Hon. Sec.

GLASGOW SCHOOL of ART and HALDANE ACADEMY.

The Committee of Management of this School invite Applications for the Position of HEAD MASTER, who is to enter upon his duties on the 1st of SEPTEMBER NEXT. The importance of the School requires that a Head Master of undoubted qualifications be appointed, and that suitable remuneration be provided for him. Candidates are requested to furnish full particulars concerning age and experience, and any further information bearing on their qualifications. No testimonials need be sent till asked for.—Applications to be sent to E. R. CATTERTON, Secretary, 122, Wellington-street, Glasgow.

PICTURE EXHIBITION at the HAGUE of OLD DUTCH MASTERS.

From LIVERPOOL-STREET STATION every Weekday, at 7.10 p.m., via Harwich and Rotterdam, arriving at the Hague at 9.47 next Morning. First Class Return, 2s. 3d.; Second Class, 1s. 6d. and 1s. 3d. Steamer, 11. 17s. 3d.

For Time-books and all information apply to the CONTINENTAL TRAFFIC MANAGER, Liverpool-street Station, London, E.C.

SHEPHERD BROTHERS are exhibiting choice WORKS by Vincent Cole, R.A., M. Stone, A.R.A., Laslett J. Pott, T. S. Cooper, R.A., W. Rhymer, sen., Henry Dawson, E. J. Niemann, Ernest Parson, &c., at their GALLERY, 27, KING-STREET, St. James's, London.

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WE hereby beg to draw the attention of the readers of the Athenaeum to a German Novelty, offering a high commercial interest, viz. the illustrated Work

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LIBRARIANSHIP or SECRETARYSHIP (Public or Private) WANTED by a GENTLEMAN, aged 27, of good address and studious habits, and who can furnish unexceptionable references.—Address J. F., care of E. Marlborough & Co., 51, Old Bailey, E.C.

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IN ASSISTANT.—A GENTLEMAN wishes to obtain a SITUATION in one of the above capacities.—Apply to F. E. T., Church House, Newport, Essex.

UNPUBLISHED LETTERS of DR. JOHNSON.—See NOTES and QUERIES of SATURDAY NEXT (April 16). Sent post free on receipt of 4d. in stamps.

Published by JOHN FRANCIS, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.

ETON COLLEGE.—The Description of the Library belonging to Eton College is continued in NOTES and QUERIES for THIS DAY (SATURDAY), April 9. Sent post free on receipt of 4d. in stamps.

Published by JOHN FRANCIS, 20, Wellington-street, Strand, London, W.C.

CHINA PAINTING.—Messrs. LEONCE & MALLET.

Academy for Ladies, Burlington, 1, Langham-chambers, Portland-place, W.—Exhibition, Tuesdays and Fridays.

BRITISH MUSEUM and all PUBLIC LIBRARIES.—References made. Copies extracted and carefully revised. Translations in all Languages.—Address Mr. Mason, 35, Museum-street, London, W.C.

GENEALOGY.—Pedigrees Traced, Family Histories Edited, and Antiquarian Searches Conducted by an Oxford M.A. Terms moderate.—GENEALOGIST, 6, Quality-court, Chancery-lane.

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TO AUTHORS.—WANTED to PURCHASE, several ORIGINAL TALES, suitable for Sabbath School and Band of Hope Award Books, not to exceed 64 pages royal 16mo. The Tales must illustrate the evils of the Drinking System and the benefits of Total Abstinence. MSS. must be distinctly written on one side of the paper only and will be received until 1st June. No Author's name to appear on MSS., and in letter terms of Copyright to be named. Specimen page of size to be had on application, accompanied by stamped envelope.

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MILL HILL SCHOOL.—The SUMMER TERM

commences THURSDAY, the 28th April, 1881. The School-house is the Residence of the Head Master, Dr. WEYMOUTH, and the

Boarding-house that of the Vice-Master, Rev. R. HALLIVY, F.R.S., of whom particulars as to Boarding-house Fees, &c., may be obtained—Applications for the Prospects of the Governors and for the Admission of boys to be addressed to the Head Master, R. F. WEXAVER, Esq., D.Lit., Mill Hill School, Middlesex, N.W.

1998, 1999, 2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007, 2008, 2009, 2010, 2011, 2012, 2013, 2014, 2015, 2016, 2017, 2018, 2019, 2020, 2021, 2022, 2023, 2024, 2025, 2026, 2027, 2028, 2029, 2030, 2031, 2032, 2033, 2034, 2035, 2036, 2037, 2038, 2039, 2040, 2041, 2042, 2043, 2044, 2045, 2046, 2047, 2048, 2049, 2050, 2051, 2052, 2053, 2054, 2055, 2056, 2057, 2058, 2059, 2060, 2061, 2062, 2063, 2064, 2065, 2066, 2067, 2068, 2069, 2070, 2071, 2072, 2073, 2074, 2075, 2076, 2077, 2078, 2079, 2080, 2081, 2082, 2083, 2084, 2085, 2086, 2087, 2088, 2089, 2090, 2091, 2092, 2093, 2094, 2095, 2096, 2097, 2098, 2099, 2100, 2101, 2102, 2103, 2104, 2105, 2106, 2107, 2108, 2109, 2110, 2111, 2112, 2113, 2114, 2115, 2116, 2117, 2118, 2119, 2120, 2121, 2122, 2123, 2124, 2125, 2126, 2127, 2128, 2129, 2130, 2131, 2132, 2133, 2134, 2135, 2136, 2137, 2138, 2139, 2140, 2141, 2142, 2143, 2144, 2145, 2146, 2147, 2148, 2149, 2150, 2151, 2152, 2153, 2154, 2155, 2156, 2157, 2158, 2159, 2160, 2161, 2162, 2163, 2164, 2165, 2166, 2167, 2168, 2169, 2170, 2171, 2172, 2173, 2174, 2175, 2176, 2177, 2178, 2179, 2180, 2181, 2182, 2183, 2184, 2185, 2186, 2187, 2188, 2189, 2190, 2191, 2192, 2193, 2194, 2195, 2196, 2197, 2198, 2199, 2200, 2201, 2202, 2203, 2204, 2205, 2206, 2207, 2208, 2209, 2210, 2211, 2212, 2213, 2214, 2215, 2216, 2217, 2218, 2219, 2220, 2221, 2222, 2223, 2224, 2225, 2226, 2227, 2228, 2229, 2230, 2231, 2232, 2233, 2234, 2235, 2236, 2237, 2238, 2239, 2240, 2241, 2242, 2243, 2244, 2245, 2246, 2247, 2248, 2249, 2250, 2251, 2252, 2253, 2254, 2255, 2256, 2257, 2258, 2259, 2260, 2261, 2262, 2263, 2264, 2265, 2266, 2267, 2268, 2269, 2270, 2271, 2272, 2273, 2274, 2275, 2276, 2277, 2278, 2279, 2280, 2281, 2282, 2283, 2284, 2285, 2286, 2287, 2288, 2289, 2290, 2291, 2292, 2293, 2294, 2295, 2296, 2297, 2298, 2299, 2300, 2301, 2302, 2303, 2304, 2305, 2306, 2307, 2308, 2309, 2310, 2311, 2312, 2313, 2314, 2315, 2316, 2317, 2318, 2319, 2320, 2321, 2322, 2323, 2324, 2325, 2326, 2327, 2328, 2329, 2330, 2331, 2332, 2333, 2334, 2335, 2336, 2337, 2338, 2339, 2340, 2341, 2342, 2343, 2344, 2345, 2346, 2347, 2348, 2349, 2350, 2351, 2352, 2353, 2354, 2355, 2356, 2357, 2358, 2359, 2360, 2361, 2362, 2363, 2364, 2365, 2366, 2367, 2368, 2369, 2370, 2371, 2372, 2373, 2374, 2375, 2376, 2377, 2378, 2379, 2380, 2381, 2382, 2383, 2384, 2385, 2386, 2387, 2388, 2389, 2390, 2391, 2392, 2393, 2394, 2395, 2396, 2397, 2398, 2399, 2400, 2401, 2402, 2403, 2404, 2405, 2406, 2407, 2408, 2409, 2410, 2411, 2412, 2413, 2414, 2415, 2416, 2417, 2418, 2419, 2420, 2421, 2422, 2423, 2424, 2425, 2426, 2427, 2428, 2429, 2430, 2431, 2432, 2433, 2434, 2435, 2436, 2437, 2438, 2439, 2440, 2441, 2442, 2443, 2444, 2445, 2446, 2447, 2448, 2449, 2450, 2451, 2452, 2453, 2454, 2455, 2456, 2457, 2458, 2459, 2460, 2461, 2462, 2463, 2464, 2465, 2466, 2467, 2468, 2469, 2470, 2471, 2472, 2473, 2474, 2475, 2476, 2477, 2478, 2479, 2480, 2481, 2482, 2483, 2484, 2485, 2486, 2487, 2488, 2489, 2490, 2491, 2492, 2493, 2494, 2495, 2496, 2497, 2498, 2499, 2500, 2501, 2502, 2503, 2504, 2505, 2506, 2507, 2508, 2509, 2510, 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, 2515, 2516, 2517, 2518, 2519, 2520, 2521, 2522, 2523, 2524, 2525, 2526, 2527, 2528, 2529, 2530, 2531, 2532, 2533, 2534, 2535, 2536, 2537, 2538, 2539, 2540, 2541, 2542, 2543, 2544, 2545, 2546, 2547, 2548, 2549, 2550, 2551, 2552, 2553, 2554, 2555, 2556, 2557, 2558, 2559, 2560, 2561, 2562, 2563, 2564, 2565, 2566, 2567, 2568, 2569, 2570, 2571, 2572, 2573, 2574, 2575, 2576, 2577, 2578, 2579, 2580, 2581, 2582, 2583, 2584, 2585, 2586, 2587, 2588, 2589, 2590, 2591, 2592, 2593, 2594, 2595, 2596, 2597, 2598, 2599, 2600, 2601, 2602, 2603, 2604, 2605, 2606, 2607, 2608, 2609, 2610, 2611, 2612, 2613, 2614, 2615, 2616, 2617, 2618, 2619, 2620, 2621, 2622, 2623, 2624, 2625, 2626, 2627, 2628, 2629, 2630, 2631, 2632, 2633, 2634, 2635, 2636, 2637, 2638, 2639, 2640, 2641, 2642, 2643, 2644, 2645, 2646, 2647, 2648, 2649, 2650, 2651, 2652, 2653, 2654, 2655, 2656, 2657, 2658, 2659, 2660, 2661, 2662, 2663, 2664, 2665, 2666, 2667, 2668, 2669, 2670, 2671, 2672, 2673, 2674, 2675, 2676, 2677, 2678, 2679, 26

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THE QUARTERLY REVIEW.—ADVERTISEMENTS for insertion in the forthcoming Number of the above Periodical must be forwarded to the Publisher by the 14th inst. John Murray, Albemarle-street.

THE EDINBURGH REVIEW, No. 314, will be published on TUESDAY NEXT, the 12th instant.

Contents.

1. THE OXFORD MOVEMENT.
2. EGYPT BOUND AND UNBOUND.
3. THE SONG OF ROLAND.
4. THE PUBLIC LIFE OF Mr. HERBERT.
5. RIVER FLOODS.
6. THE PELLAGRA IN ITALY.
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so is evident. He chose an infantry regiment, which we can identify but which there is no need to mention, and wrote to the colonel explaining his position and asking for leave to call on him. The colonel received him kindly, and said that if he proved himself to be the best man in his grade he should be promoted when a vacancy occurred, but declared that he would grant him no privilege whatever. He wound up by promising that when qualified he should be recommended for a commission. The result was that the author made up his mind to enlist, and, prudently avoiding the dépôt, presented himself at the headquarters of the regiment of his choice at Portsmouth. The twenty-four hours which elapsed between enlistment and attestation he passed as the guest of the sergeant-major. At the end of that time he was turned into a barrack-room and his career as a soldier began. It was bed-filling day, and when our recruit appeared the men were busy sewing up their mattresses:—

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"Soldiers frequently discuss their own or

their comrades' punishments, very often foretelling accurately what amount of imprisonment will be given, using the curious expression, that 'So-and-so is entitled to forty-two days'; or, 'I am entitled to a five-shilling fine.'"

In no army in the world, probably, is there a better feeling between the officers and men than in the army of England. At the same time the officers are freely discussed in the barrack-room, and their manners and characters appreciated with singular accuracy:—

"Another very ordinary topic among soldiers is that of their officers—almost always respectful in matter. The nicknames most of the officers acquired are rather amusing; and I think it is more frequent to hear their good qualities praised, or their peculiarities laughed at, than to hear any blame attached, or spiteful language used."

Many other instructive extracts could be given, but we have already said enough to show the merits of the book, and we hope to induce the public to read it.

General Ewart's book is pleasant reading. It is to be regretted, however, that he has not limited himself to one volume. His readers will be glad to hear all that he has to say about his life as a soldier, but they could well have dispensed with his recollections of tours, dining out, and visits to country houses. It is a pity that the writer has not stuck a little more closely to his last; but his book is conceived in such a simple, kindly spirit that the critic cannot find it in his heart to be severe on the harmless, though occasionally tedious, egotism in which the author indulges. Like the novelists of the last century, General Ewart begins at the very beginning; but the description of life at Sandhurst six-and-thirty years ago will possess attractions for many an old cadet. It is interesting to note that of the 320 cadets who were with the author at Sandhurst only twenty-six have attained the rank of general officer.

General Ewart's experiences up to the Crimean campaign, though written in a pleasant style, are of no special interest. His career in front of Sebastopol will, however, be read with pleasure not only by those who took part in the famous siege, but also by the general public. One of the most amusing anecdotes illustrates Lord Clyde's quick temper and great antipathy to staff officers. Three days after the battle of Balaklava, Capt. Ewart, then a deputy-assistant-quartermaster-general at headquarters, carried to Lord Clyde an order to send up to the front, for the purpose of being employed in the trenches, 1,500 Turks who had just disembarked:—

"Now, if there was anything Sir Colin disliked more than another, it was the sight of a staff officer from headquarters, and he had just been congratulating himself on the reinforcement he had, as he thought, received; my arrival therefore put him into a towering passion. At first he declared he would not give me the Turks at all, but at last I was told I might wait, so, touching my cap, I retired. It was getting late in the day, and the Turks had seven miles to march; I was also aware that the Engineers particularly required them for an important work to be commenced that very night. After waiting an hour, I again visited Sir Colin, and asked when the Turks would be ready, telling him I had been desired by General Airey to ask him for an interpreter. This latter request made him more furious than ever, and he refused most positively to lend me one. I ex-

plained that I should not be able to speak to the Turkish colonel without an interpreter, but all my mild expostulations were of no avail, and I had again to beat a retreat. After waiting another hour or two, Sir Colin's brigade-major at last informed me that the Turks had been ordered to parade. As soon as they were ready, out came Sir Colin, and I saw that he was about to address me. 'Captain Ewart,' he called out, 'do you see that Turkish colonel? If you dare to give him the slightest order I'll report you. You staff officers think you can do anything you like.' I again respectfully stated that it would be impossible for me even to speak to him without an interpreter, and begged that I might be allowed one. It was all, however, of no use; Sir Colin declared he would not give me an interpreter, and ordered the Turks to commence their march. I at once galloped to the side of their commanding officer, and led the way, but unfortunately in a few minutes it became quite dark. Now this was only two days after the battle of Balaklava, and the British cavalry had all been drawn in, so that the plain over which we had to pass was quite free of troops, and on account of the Russians silence was most desirable. It was impossible for me to explain all this, and the Turks, unfortunately, began chattering and making a horrible noise. There was just light enough for the Turkish colonel, or pasha, or whatever he was, to see me, so I held up my finger and said, 'Hush!' What did he do, but instantly hold up his own finger and say, 'Hush.' I then pointed to his men, and repeated the word; he immediately did the same, but not the slightest attempt did he make to stop the horrible row that was going on. After we had 'hushed' at each other several times, I saw that the word evidently did not in Turkish signify silence, and gave it up as a bad job, inwardly anathematizing Sir Colin for not lending me an interpreter."

Eventually, however, the Turks were taken safely into camp without being fired at by the French picquets.

One night, on being relieved from duty in the trenches, the author in the darkness missed his way and found himself among the French approaches:—

"I was at once seized by a number of French soldiers, who pronounced me to be a Russian spy. Being able to speak French, I explained who I was, and where I had just come from, but without avail, and was most roughly and shamefully treated, one man trying to take my sword, whilst another seized my revolver. The French guard was just being relieved, and I called out to one or two officers to come to my assistance, but they hurried on; I then begged to be taken before a French general, and pointed to my tartan trousers and buttons, but failed to obtain any satisfaction, one man only declaring that he was certain from my face I was a 'véritable Anglais.' A French officer at last came up, who seemed to be a perfect gentleman, and I besought him to release me from the soldiers, who still held me. He was listening to my story, when who should enter the trench but General Rose, the British Commissioner attached to the headquarters of the French army, one of the best and pluckiest soldiers that ever lived, and now Lord Strathnairn. I fortunately had the pleasure of his acquaintance; and he at once told the French officer who I was. Of course, I was released directly, with many apologies."

Some French officers, a few days later, were similarly suspected of being spies:—

"I was sitting in my tent, and hearing a great noise, looked out, and found three or four French officers dressed in the uniform of the Imperial Guard surrounded by a crowd of Highlanders, whom a French private soldier was addressing. On asking what was the matter, I was informed that the officers in question were Russian spies,

who had just been captured. Being in command of the regiment at the time, I ordered them to be brought to my tent, and proceeded to make inquiries, remembering the mistake which had occurred in my own case. The French private declared most positively that the officers were not Frenchmen. I pointed out to him that they wore the bearskin of the Imperial Guard, and that one had the Cross of the Legion of Honour. His reply was, 'Yes, but none of them have proper buttons on their coats.' This I observed to be the case, so now turned to the officers for an explanation. I had previously desired my men to release them, and to stand back, and made a point of being as civil as possible, as to my own eye they certainly appeared to be French. The one who I suppose was the senior, now informed me that the Imperial Guard had been lately increased, and that they had been transferred from other regiments without having time to procure the proper uniform coats; that they were really and truly officers of the French army, and not spies, stating that as their camp was at no great distance, the truth of their story could easily be ascertained. I at once offered to go with them, desiring the sergeant of the guard, with a few active men, to follow a few paces behind. We were not long in reaching the camp of the Imperial Guard, situated at the time near the Woronzoff road, and I then found, as I had all along anticipated, that they were no more Russian spies than I had been one myself. Of course, we had a good laugh, the French officers being profuse in their thanks for the manner in which I had acted."

During the Indian Mutiny, General, then Lieut.-Col., Ewart saw some sharp service, especially at the capture of the Secunderbagh, on the occasion of the relief of Lucknow by Sir Colin Campbell. Racing for the hole in the wall by which the stormers entered, Col. Ewart was one of the first in. As he pushed on with two officers and some of the 93rd, a large body of sepoys fled down a passage into an inner court. One of the officers with him was killed, and another wounded in following them. The author also had his feather bonnet knocked off his head by a volley fired at ten yards distance:—

"As I was in front I could not see how many of my men fell, but at once attacked with my sword the native who appeared to be the leader. We fought for some little time, but he had a shield which gave him an advantage. He was a tall fellow, with very black eyes, and looked like a Sikh; his sword was slightly curved, and he was completely in white, with a turban. Presently a very fierce-looking gentleman, also armed with sword and shield, came to his assistance, and others were close by. This I thought was rather too much of a good thing, as but few of my men were with me; so pulling out my Colt's revolver, I shot the two individuals I have named, and also four others. They were only about a yard off, and as I aimed at the breast, each fell dead immediately. I then called to my Highlanders to go in with the bayonet, and not to waste their fire, for they had been busy with their rifles. In a short time the court was full of dead bodies."

A few minutes after Col. Ewart saw a large colour in a dark room and resolved to capture it. The door was guarded by native officers, standing one on each side within the room. After fighting with them for some little time, and receiving two sabre cuts, one on the right hand and another on the right arm, he went back a few yards, and took a short run. His opponents cut at him, but missed, and after killing them both he carried off the colour in triumph. Chapter ix. of the second volume is devoted to reflections on officers and their pay, exchanges, *esprit de*

corps, localization, recruiting, pensions, and training schools. These reflections, coming as they do from an officer of General Ewart's wide experience, deserve attentive consideration. We recommend them, therefore, to all who feel an interest in the military changes now taking place. To discuss them at length here would be impossible.

The History of Esarhaddon. Translated from the Cuneiform Inscriptions. By Ernest Budge, M.R.A.S. (Trübner & Co.)

THE majority of the continuous historical records which have been recovered from the palaces of Assyria relate to the kings of the later empire, the last but greatest of the Assyrian dynasties being that founded by the usurping *tartan* or military commander Sargon (b.c. 721). The monuments which have been recovered from Nineveh and Khorsabad furnish considerable material for the histories of the four monarchs of this dynasty. The historical inscriptions of Sargon have been rendered accessible to students by the translations supplied by Drs. Oppert and Menant in their works on the inscriptions from Khorsabad—works which, although they are now somewhat below the present standard of Assyrian decipherment, have the merit of being the first attempts to arrange the historical inscriptions of one monarch and on them to found an account of his reign.

The late George Smith added a pair of volumes to this historical library of Assyria in the histories of Sennacherib and Assurbanipal, although the former of these unfortunately did not appear until after the too early death of the author. Mr. Budge has now attempted to complete the series by a translation of some of the historical records of the reign of Esarhaddon (681 b.c.), the son of Sennacherib and the father of Assurbanipal. It is now possible to clearly ascertain the system upon which the historical records of the kings were compiled, and to admire the great attention which was given to details. The chief historical works and those which will always form the canon of the history of any monarch of the Assyrian empire are the terra-cotta cylinders upon which are inscribed the summaries of the royal records for a certain number of years. We have, for example, cylinders of the reign of Sennacherib extending over periods of two, six, and eight years each. But these cylinders are, as it were, only the official *précis* or *résumés* based upon numerous smaller documents, such as reports from provincial officials, lists of tributes, and tablets corresponding to almost every class of modern State papers. It is from these that the texts written upon the cylinders are derived, and although the latter may furnish a finer style of writing and be more concise in their historical arrangement, they can hardly be considered to possess so great an historical value or to furnish so true an account of affairs as the smaller and more detailed reports of special events.

Moreover, we must remember that in nearly every case these reports and special tablets enable us to study the history for at least one or two years beyond the period when the last cylinder epitome was written, and thus are of special value to the student,

as by them he is enabled in many cases to obtain a connecting link between the reigns of two monarchs.

Of the four works on the respective reigns of Sargon, Sennacherib, Esarhaddon, and Assurbanipal which have appeared, the last mentioned is the only one in which care has been taken to furnish every portion of inscribed historical record that may enable us to ascertain the exact period at which certain events, only generally recorded in the large inscriptions, took place.

In the work which Mr. Budge has now issued there are translations furnished of the two principal cylinder inscriptions of the king, and the account of the Egyptian wars is derived from the record of them preserved by his son Assurbanipal. But these documents are essentially only summaries, and there are in the British Museum many reports and smaller tablets which would greatly help the reconstruction of the history of the king, and which, if given, would certainly have enabled us better to regard the work as the history of Esarhaddon derived from Assyrian inscriptions. For instance, one important text has been omitted which forms an interesting link in the series of historical records. On pages 14 and 15 of his work Mr. Budge has printed the translation of a small inscription commonly known as the "will of Sennacherib," but more probably a record of some gifts to his favourite son. This inscription serves to connect this third son of the unfortunate king with his father. There is also in the British Museum an inscription which should have been given as furnishing the last link which connects the reign of Esarhaddon with that of his son Assurbanipal, and throws, indirectly, important light on the events which closed the reign of Sennacherib. This tablet, which is a report from the royal astrologer to king Assurbanipal, contains the following passage:—

When the father of the king my lord to the land of Egypt marched,
Into the enclosure of Kharran, the seat of the god of the cedar, he turned;
The moon over the fir trees stood, having two crowns on his head.

While Nusku stood at his side, the father (Esarhaddon) of the king my lord entered, and the crown on his (Assurbanipal's) head he placed and the ruling of the countries (he gave him) At that time the road to Egypt he took, &c.

This tablet serves clearly to show that shortly before his death, and acting by the advice of the royal priests and astronomers, Esarhaddon, who was about to engage in his Egyptian wars, appointed his son Assurbanipal ruler in conjunction with himself. Indirectly this document proves that the people were afraid of a repetition of the violent revolutionary acts which marked the conclusion of the reign of Sennacherib, and thus this fortunate omen of the moon with the double halo was made the reason for an important historical event.

This document with reports and other terracotta records in the national collection should certainly have been added if the work is to be regarded as the history of the king. The amount of historical and political documentary evidence now to be obtained from the Assyrian collection of the British Museum is so great that we are certain

so painstaking a student as Mr. Budge will not be deterred from a thorough examination of all the inscriptions bearing on the history of the reign, and thus remedying the defect which his title renders so marked.

The translations here given are excellent upon the whole, and the renderings, while sufficiently literal, run with considerable smoothness. In some places, however, the sense has been strangely overlooked. For example, on p. 45, line 28, the word *gutu*, the Chaldean form of *gutu*, the Hebrew *גִּטּוּ*, Gen. xiv., is clearly used in the general sense of tribes—"The men of the land of Van, a disobedient tribe." Again, on p. 59, line 17, *makhrite* is rendered "as in former times," while on p. 75, line 49, a totally wrong sense of "principal" is given to it. The phrase being, "At that time also the palace of former time"—the former palace—"which was within Nineveh." There are several other errors of this class, which may be regarded as the result rather of imperfect revision than of inaccurate translation. The translation of the inscription relating to the forced march across Arabia into Egypt (p. 115) is especially good, and the revision of the text is valuable.

One of the great deficiencies in the former works of this class, especially the 'History of Assurbanipal' by the late George Smith, was the omission of all explanatory notes. This deficiency Mr. Budge has in part supplied. The translation of these texts is accompanied by a "grammatical analysis of each word, explanations of the ideographs by extracts from the bilingual syllabaries, &c." An appendix of some thirty pages is devoted to explanation and arrangement of the words occurring in the text, but the system which has been adopted in its compilation renders it almost useless. In the first place, the words are arranged according to their first letters in English alphabetical order, and thus no possible idea can be formed of the radicals, except where they are accompanied by the Hebrew cognate roots. In the second place, no meanings are given except in a few cases. This is very confusing; for example, "*Acla*, first sing. obj. aor. kal., Heb. *כָּלָא*"; "*Addi*, first sing. aorist kal., Heb. *נָדָה*"; "*Nacis*, adv., from *naclu*," meaning what? Such is the system throughout, and finally, as if, anxious to render the vocabulary quite useless, Mr. Budge has neglected to give a single reference from it to the text, an omission that entirely separates this part of the work from the translations. It is only fair to Mr. Budge to add that in many cases his explanations of words in the vocabulary are very valuable, and show considerable knowledge of Hebrew and other Semitic languages, and it is to be hoped that he will remedy a great blot on a work which, were it not for this fault, might form an excellent aid to students of Assyriology. The printing of the difficult cuneiform text reflects credit on the printers.

Epochs of Modern History.—Frederick the Great and the Seven Years' War. By F. W. Longman. (Longmans & Co.)

It would be difficult to name any period which has a better claim to be considered

an "epoch of modern history" than the Seven Years' War. From it must be dated the whole series of events which have resulted in the achievement of German unity, and in the transfer of the political "centre of gravity" from Paris to Berlin. Before the Seven Years' War Prussia commanded little respect in Europe, and there seemed to be no chance of Germany becoming a compact nation, since it was the interest of the house of Hapsburg to secure its own predominance by playing off the various sovereign princes against each other. After the war Prussia took her place as one of the great powers, and it became inevitable that she should sooner or later contest the supremacy which had been so long secured to Austria by the possession of the crown of the Holy Roman Empire. Frederick the Great himself never perfectly comprehended this, but towards the close of his life he indicated some dim consciousness of it by establishing the League of Princes; and it is almost certain that if the revolutionary wars had not intervened, the struggle which was decided in our own time at Sadowa would have been fought out at a much earlier period. In the history of the world, as Mr. Longman truly says, the Seven Years' War has "a yet wider significance," for during its course the question was settled whether England or France should possess Canada and India. Had France retained Canada, it is most unlikely that the British colonists would have sought to become independent of the mother country, so that the war must be regarded as one of the conditions of the formation of the United States, an event which in its turn exercised a powerful influence on Europe by deepening and strengthening the impulses that produced the French Revolution.

The period is remarkably well treated by Mr. Longman, who has not only mastered Carlyle's great work, but has carefully studied every important book on the subject which has recently appeared in Germany. He groups his facts clearly and effectively, and sets them forth in a direct, frank, and attractive style. He presents, on the whole, a favourable estimate of Frederick's character, and his view seems to be in the main accurate. Although of a hard and cynical temper, Frederick deserves more credit than he has generally received in England for the disinterested spirit in which he devoted himself, as "the first servant of the State," to the welfare of his subjects. And the inexhaustible energy, courage, and resource which he manifested in defending himself against an apparently overwhelming combination of enemies justified Carlyle in ranking him as a "hero." A good many Englishmen still think, with Macaulay, that on Frederick's head

"is all the blood which was shed in a war which raged during many years and in every quarter of the globe, the blood of the column of Fontenoy, the blood of the mountaineers who were slaughtered at Culloden."

But this is really mere rhetoric. Even if Frederick had not claimed Silesia, war would have been begun by the Elector of Bavaria, who knew that he could depend upon the support of France. That Maria Theresa had solid grounds for accusing Frederick of perfidy is admitted by Mr. Longman, and the fact cannot be disputed. But his claims

on the Silesian duchies were valid, although they had long remained dormant; and he was not bound by the Pragmatic Sanction, since Charles VI. had violated the condition on which it had been guaranteed by Frederick William I. Mr. Longman gives an interesting account of the first and second Silesian wars, but it is only when he reaches the Seven Years' War that he does himself complete justice. He traces in sufficient detail the movements of opinion by which Austria was induced to break off her alliance with England and to approach her ancient rival, France; and he keeps well in view the important fact that both in Prussia and in this country the war was supposed to be a war of religion, Frederick, the strangest of "Protestant heroes," being lauded as a champion of the Reformation. No writer can hope to compete with Carlyle's splendid pictures of Frederick's battles, but all the information about them that most readers are likely to wish for will be found in Mr. Longman's careful narrative. He has been especially happy in his accounts of Rossbach and Leuthen, the two most important engagements of the war, and those which have most strongly impressed the imagination of the German people.

In dealing with the partition of Poland Mr. Longman looks at the subject from exactly the right point of view. He does not pretend that Frederick had the slightest compunction in taking part in this great crime; at the same time he shows that when England, by deserting him, destroyed his faith in her trustworthiness, "he had no choice but to throw himself into the arms of Russia, with whom, after the peace, he concluded a close alliance." We could have wished that Mr. Longman had devoted rather more attention to the domestic policy of Frederick, which, although much of it does not commend itself to political thinkers of the present day, was usually in accordance with what were believed to be the best ideas of the eighteenth century. In the development of Prussian jurisprudence his reign marks an era of the highest importance, and he may be said to have created the tradition, which has never since died out in Prussia, in favour of free speech. Mr. Longman might also have said something of the influence exerted by Frederick on the intellectual life of Germany. He despised the German language, yet by awakening a patriotic spirit he unconsciously co-operated with the group of writers of whom Lessing was the chief in encouraging the growth of an independent national literature.

Mr. Longman does not confine himself to the events which happened in Germany; he discusses the policy and sketches the fortunes of all the leading countries which were associated with the Seven Years' War. The commanding figure of Pitt stands out with due prominence, and the brilliant achievements of Wolfe and Clive are presented as vividly as can be expected in so limited a space. These portions of the book contain nothing new, but they may be of excellent service in the hands of a good teacher, by showing at how many points the history of England was at this time interwoven with the general history of the world.

Thomas Carlyle: the Man and his Books. By W. Howie Wylie. (Marshall Japp & Co.)
Thomas Carlyle. By Henry J. Nicoll. (Edinburgh, Macniven & Wallace.)

THE appetite for biography must be greatly on the increase. The moment a man is dead, a dozen pens at least, as many paste-pots, and as many pairs of scissors are busy producing a "biography." And each biographer seems to think that in chanting the praises of his hero he is not only earning an honest penny for himself, but honouring the hero to boot. It is but fair, however, to say that if these two books are to be taken as examples of the kind of work we are to expect in the unauthorized biographies of Carlyle with which we are about to be overwhelmed, Carlyle will have been on the whole more fortunate than his fellow victims. Both volumes are prepared with considerable intelligence and judgment, and Mr. Wylie's book is really a thoughtful and remarkably accurate performance when we consider that it was in print before the 'Reminiscences.' The cases in which the book suffers in authenticity by being compared with the 'Reminiscences' are few, and, indeed, the light shed by Carlyle's own recently published narrative only tends to show how painstaking and careful Mr. Wylie has been.

In many points of opinion we differ from him, no doubt. It is not that we admire Carlyle's genius less than he does, but that we admire it from a different point of view. For instance, the splendour of Carlyle's literary gifts impresses us more than it seems to impress Mr. Wylie, while the very quality we miss in him is that "practical wisdom" with which Mr. Wylie credits him. The great impeachment brought by practical men against Carlyle is that he had nearly every gift except "practical wisdom," while the impeachment brought against him by thinkers is that he was guilty of that very kind of self-indulgence which in polemics is considered the most harmful of all sins—the sin of talking about subjects out of his knowledge. Mr. Wylie himself, who speaks of his practical wisdom, yet adduces many instances of this, Carlyle's great infirmity. Here is one:—

"His estimate of the French Generals in the war was exceedingly contemptuous; even Macmahon came in for a satirical lashing of the utmost severity. A friend who was present at this conversation, and who, from long official experience, was informed on the subject above the mark of most men, afterwards assured us that Carlyle, whom he had known intimately for upwards of thirty years, was talking on these war topics very much at random, and without exact information about the men whom he held up to scorn."

Now in polemics this kind of recklessness cannot be considered so leniently as in *belles-lettres*, where the manner of saying the thing is of more importance than the wisdom, practical or theoretical, of the thing said. Self-indulgence in polemics is not a weakness but a wickedness; and to talk as Carlyle did—often merely to raise a laugh at his quaint exaggerations—about subjects of which he had no knowledge and no capacity of knowledge, such as physical science, national polity, free institutions, the American War, the negro question, &c., was an offence in the eyes of all practical no less than in the eyes of all thinking men.

During the American War, for instance, the sympathies of the best heads and the best hearts in England were with the noble efforts of the North. Was it no slight thing, then, that this gifted recluse, ignorant of the world, and with a special and proved incapacity for understanding the simplest subjects of polity, should grossly insult in our name our brothers who were fighting the good fight of liberty against tyranny, Christian kindness against Carlylism, light against darkness? What atonement is it that Carlyle, as we are here told, was afterwards converted on the American question—converted from one kind of ignorance to another—by seeing a Northern lady weep over the loss of her son? Did the Northern lady's loss affect the eternal equities of that question the nature of which he had not the sense to see, and yet had the presumption to descend upon, and thus aid in alienating from each other for a time the two foremost peoples on earth? This kind of plain speaking will very likely shock Mr. Wylie, but it is the principle of true criticism to run the risk of seeming irreverent to great names rather than to suffer great names to dominate public opinion save for good. Mr. Wylie's book, taken as a whole, is a confession that he, an intelligent disciple, can make nothing of Carlyle's teaching—as, indeed, who can? Carlyle's "Reality," as Canon Mozley said, "is a magnificent abstraction; it refuses to be caught and grasped, and will give no account of itself for the satisfaction of sublunary and practical curiosity.....It carries on a great aerial battle nobody knows where, and teaches with sublime infallibility nobody knows what." It is when the most vigorous, picturesque, and eloquent writer of our time is set up, by writers like Mr. Wylie and Mr. Nicoll, as a thinker and a teacher that a real injustice is done to him. His very extravagances of style are connected with his extraordinary mastery over English prose as a picturesque medium. He so loved the art of moulding language that at last he could not be content to say anything in an unpicturesque way. Labouring as his prose mostly is, the reader every now and then comes upon a cadence so entirely the cadence of emotion, so heart-stirring in its effect, that he feels a thrill such as not even verse can give. Why Carlyle should have so entirely failed in verse is not easily explicable. Richter, who had the same kind of prose gift, was never able to construct a verse. And it would be curious to know what were De Quincey's experiences in this way. Lander insists that poetry and poetical prose are antagonistic to each other. But Lander's judgments are mostly based on feelings, and his hatred of Plato would be quite enough basis for an entire system of criticism upon poetical prose. We agree, however, with Mr. Wylie that there was a time when Carlyle had serious thoughts of becoming a poet. But soon—having the good sense to see that the gods, if they had made him poetical, had certainly not made him metrical—he desisted, and strictly forbade other men to write in verse "till a couple of centuries hence, when things are calmer again." Mr. Wylie brings forward a poem called 'Drumwhinn Bridge,' printed in *Leigh Hunt's London Journal*, October 22nd, 1834, as being in all probability written

by Carlyle. The arguments in favour of this are very ingenious and almost convincing. Such rhyming, indeed, as that of "Jordan" with "fording" points strongly to the hand of the poet to whom Keats was a "curried dead dog," Shelley a "ghastly object," Coleridge a "puffy, obstructed-looking old man," and Lamb a "puir crater."

Mr. Wylie records some interesting conversations with Carlyle. A gifted and amiable friend of Carlyle's (Mrs. Oliphant) has just published in one of the magazines a touching defence of her friend, in which she wishes us to read his strictures in the 'Reminiscences' upon the great men in whose company it was his privilege to mix by the kind things he would have said of them had he been in a calmer temper. Mr. Wylie records some of these more generous criticisms. Here is Carlyle's generous estimate of Lamb:—

"What interest have you in Lamb? 'I like his humour.' 'Humour—he had no humour.' We mildly submitted our belief that he had. 'You are mistaken—it was only a thin streak of Cockney wit'; this phrase uttered with a shrill about expressive of ineffable contempt; and then the speaker added, 'I dare say you must have known some—I have known scores of Scotch moorland farmers, who for *humour* could have blown Lamb into the zenith!' The pictorial effect of this figure, delivered in a high Annandale key, especially when the speaker came to the last clause of the sentence, it is impossible for print to convey—the listener saw poor Lamb spinning off into space, propelled thither by the contemptuous kick of a lusty Dandie Dinmont, in hodden grey, from the moors of Galloway or Ayrshire. 'The only thing really humorous about Lamb,' he continued, 'was his personal appearance. His suit of rusty black, his spindle-shanks, his knee-breeches, the bit ribbons flein' at the knees o' him: indeed he was humour personified!' this last clause again in the high key, making the figure effective and mirth-compelling to a degree."

Mr. Nicoll, too, supplies several instances of Carlyle's more generous remarks in his happier moments. He prints, for instance, some reminiscences by George Gilfillan of Carlyle's conversation at a dinner party at Jeffrey's:—

"The public, he said, had become a gigantic jackass; Literature a glittering lie; Science was groping aimlessly amidst the dry, dead clatter of the machinery by which it means the universe; Art wielding a feeble, watery pencil; History stumbling over dry bones, in a valley no longer of vision; Philosophy lisping and babbling exploded absurdities, mixed with new nonsense about the Infinite, the Absolute, and the Eternal; our Religion a great truth groaning its last; Truth, Justice, God, turned big, staring empty words, like the address on the sign, remaining after the house was abandoned, or like the envelope after the letter had been extracted, drifting down the wind. 'And what men we have to meet the crisis! Sir Walter Scott, a toothless retailer of old wives' fables; Brougham, an eternal grinder of commonplace and pretentious noise, like a man playing on a hurdy-gurdy; Coleridge, talking in a maudlin sleep an infinite deal of nothing; Wordsworth, stooping to extract a spiritual catsup from mushrooms which were little better than toadstools; John Wilson, taken to presiding at Noctes, and painting haggises in flood; the bishops and clergy of all denominations combined to keep men in a state of pupillage, that they may be kept in port wine and roast beef; politicians full of cant, insincerity, and falsehood;—Peel, a plausible fox; John Wilson Croker, an unhangd hound;

Lord John Russell, a turnspit of good pedigree; Lord Melbourne, a monkey; 'these be thy gods, O Israel!' Others occupied in undertakings as absurd as to seek to suck the moon out of the sky; this windbag yelping for liberty to the negro, and that other for the improvement of prisons;—all sham and imposture together—a giant lie—which may soon go down in hell-fire."

It is curious how the human race, as a race, loves to be abused. The popularity of Swift depended, we must think, less upon his splendid humour than upon his powers of invective, and if Carlyle had ceased this kind of writing the unthinking portion of his admirers would have fallen away at once.

Chaucer for Schools. By Mrs. H. R. Haweis. (Chatto & Windus.)

It ought to be difficult to write a book which would be more welcome or would commend itself more to an Englishman than one intended to foster in the young a love for our too long neglected language, and to promote the study of our early writers. It was, therefore, with high anticipations that, remembering the well-deserved success achieved by Mrs. Haweis in her previous work, the 'Chaucer for Children,' we opened the present volume. Nor have our expectations been altogether disappointed, although the intention of the author has been in some respects imperfectly carried out. The failure of her 'Chaucer for Schools' to fulfil the expectations which her 'Chaucer for Children' had excited is probably due to a difference of opinion as to the meaning of the word "schools." The word is vague, but it seemed to promise a volume which would form a really valuable half-way house between the 'Chaucer for Children' and the more advanced and scientific works of Dr. Morris and Prof. Skeat. But here Mrs. Haweis's book disappoints expectation, for it is to be feared that all young persons who may—and undoubtedly many will—be led by the pleasantness of this little volume to seek a closer and fuller acquaintance with the writings of the first of English storytellers, will have to unlearn much of what is here told them. A few of these points shall be mentioned presently.

The volume opens with a full and satisfactory life of Chaucer, accompanied by a chronological table of historical events, 1314–1400, in which every ascertained circumstance connected with the poet is noted. Mrs. Haweis gives a few remarks on the language and versification of Chaucer, which will be of great use to beginners. But what does she mean by saying on the first page that "the final *e* comes easy naturally to children, who are used to say 'doggie,' 'horsie,' 'handie,' long before dog, horse, and hand; a peculiarity which may actually be a relic of the old Saxon pronunciation, lingering like many interesting old words among the servant class"?

As well might schools be told that in the Cockney "this here" we have a relic of the *pisserre* of early English. Again, at p. 43 it is said that Chaucer's ploughman may not improbably have suggested to Langland his main figure in the 'Vision of Piers Plowman,' whereas the exact converse is the fact, as Mrs. Haweis might have seen at once by a comparison of the dates given in her chronological table. Of Chaucer's own work the volume contains, in a more or less condensed

form, the Prologue, and the Knight's, Clerk's, Monk's, Nun's Priest's, Man of Law's, and Pardoner's tales, together with a few of the minor poems. The text followed for the original version is that adopted by Dr. Morris in his edition of Chaucer's works, viz., Harleian MS. 7334—on the whole, perhaps, the best of all the texts preserved to us, and one which we wish had been included by Mr. Furnivall in his excellent Six-Text edition for the Chaucer Society. The tales are not printed in full, but the omitted lines are given in abstract. The original text is accompanied by a modernized rhyming version, printed in parallel columns, with occasional glosses of the more difficult words in the margin. Mrs. Haweis's modernized version is neatly and pleasantly written, and preserves the spirit of the original very faithfully on the whole; but in a few lines alterations have been made without even the excuse of the exigencies of rhyme, and certainly not always for the better. Thus the well-known line,

Morde wil out, that se we day by day,
appears as

Murder will out infallibly, I say.

Again, sometimes the sense of the original appears to be mistaken, as in the following:—

This false knyght that hath this tresoun wrought
Berth hir on hond that she hath doon this thing
(p. 150),

where the words italicized are, both in the glossary and the modern version, explained as "beareth witness," instead of "charge" or "accuse."

At the end of each tale are short "Notes by the Way," in which its origin is told and a few general remarks made on it. But it is in the foot-notes that Mrs. Haweis makes her worst slips. Thus at p. 36, on the line in the Prologue,

Hire gretteste ooth ne was but by Seynt Loy,

the reader is told that Tyrwhitt *erroneously* understands Loy to be the English form of *Eligius*, but that really "St. Loy is the old spelling of St. Louis of France, by whom the Prioress swore." But Louis could never become *Loy* in English mouths, and Tyrwhitt is, without doubt, perfectly correct in his explanation. Again, at p. 80, in the account of the duel between Palamon and Arcite, occurs the line,

He priked endelonge the large place,

on which Mrs. Haweis gives the following note:—

"*Endlong*. A feat used for display. By spurring a horse on one side, and at the same time holding him tight with a severe bit, he is made to curvet, or advance endlong in short bounds. The horse of Arcite, tired and excited, was not up to the effort, and Arcite was exhausted!"

A horse which would perform such antics might be very useful in a circus, but would be rather out of place in a duel. Evidently Mrs. Haweis takes *endelonge* to mean "on his hind legs," instead of simply "all along," "the whole length of." At p. 74 the reader is told that the exclamation "Ho! meaning stop," is the origin of the old "Oyez! now fallen into 'O yes!'" among town-criers." But much as these and similar imperfections are to be regretted, they are such as can be easily remedied by an intelligent teacher, and we heartily welcome the

book as one likely to create an interest in our early literature and promote its study.

NOVELS OF THE WEEK.

My Lady Coquette. By Rita. 3 vols (Tinsley Brothers.)

His Little Mother. By the Author of 'John Halifax, Gentleman.' (Hurst & Blackett.)

The Adventures of William Jermyn. By the Author of 'A Love's Gamut.' (Remington & Co.)

Found though Lost. By Charles H. Eden. (Newman & Co.)

Bouvard et Pécuchet. Par Gustave Flaubert. (Paris, Lemerre; London, Hachette & Co.)

'MY LADY COQUETTE' is rather a misnomer. Miss Yolande Mervyn is not so much a coquette as a somewhat passionate and thoughtless young lady, who to avenge a fancied slight from a man whom she very nearly loves sets herself to punish him, and loses her heart in the process. There is a great deal of ardent dialogue between the heroine and Denzil Charteris, and the pleading of the other lady who desires his affection is equally moving. The latter is, however, unable to win him from Yolande, either by persuasion or by the villainous plots to which she lends herself. A murder in "Dead Man's Pool," of which, of course, a young lady is the most obvious person to be suspected, causes much confusion till, by mesmerizing the active and intelligent officer who is in charge of the case, people discover that he committed the crime himself. All this is told with about the average ability expended on the merely sensational novel. More we cannot say in its favour.

'His Little Mother' is a pathetic story of the sisterly affection of a motherless child for her twin brother, an amiable fellow, but distinguished for the absence of the conscientiousness and self-reliance so conspicuous in his sister. After spending the whole of her short life in motherly care for "poor Cyprian," Dora dies of the joy she feels at his return from India, which is too much for the faithful heart she has worn out in exertions for his benefit. 'Poor Prin' is a child's story, though somewhat too highly strung for healthy children. There are some other stories of gentle interest, and the book concludes with essays upon travelling, Sabbath keeping or breaking, and an appreciative article on the late Sydney Dobell.

Perhaps the chief fault that the reader will find in 'The Adventures of William Jermyn' is its want of cohesion and continuity. Its incidents do not hang together even in the slight fashion that would justify the title of the book. An author who professes no more than to narrate the adventures of his hero may be allowed the widest latitude so long as he makes everything centre in or touch upon the action of that hero. But the adventures of William Jermyn by no means engross us in this story, which occupies itself with the good and evil fortunes of a number of people very remotely connected with him. We have a prologue and an epilogue, in which the titular hero has absolutely no concern at all; and a rival hero figures throughout, after taking most of the prologue to himself, with whom Jermyn never has more than a casual and indirect acquaintance. Of course the interest of the story, though not inconsider-

able, is largely discounted by this defect of construction. The mere writing is well enough done; but it requires a stronger plot to make a satisfactory work of fiction.

Mr. Eden's tale is a veritable tragedy, written in an old-fashioned, uncritical spirit. Its plot is laid in the classical land of romance, but it is unfolded in a spasmodic fashion, whilst its literary merit is marred by abundant scraps of gipsy jargon as well as bad Spanish, which irritate the reader at every page and bring discredit upon the writer. It is absolutely certain that the words "Ou quem me consolara," at p. 120, were never spoken by the beautiful and heroic Mariquita, but are the unintelligible utterances of Mr. Eden. The story of the *deportados* by the infamous Spanish Government in 1848-50 is quite true, and its horrible nature is much heightened by the unskilful manner in which the author has used it to work out the design which he has expressed in his paradoxical title.

Gustave Flaubert's last contribution to literature, incomplete and unfinished though it be, is in many ways notable. It is not a novel, though it is realistic in form, and its interest is apparently contemporary and actual. It is a philosophical and satirical romance, akin to Voltaire's 'Candide' on the one hand, and to its author's own incomparable 'Tentation de St. Antoine' on the other. And if its principal personages seem alive, and are to some extent the things they seem, it is in despite of their main function, which is the localizing and embodying of certain sets of generalities, and because their creator, a novelist first and a satirist afterwards, has employed the novelist's method with them, and has handled them not as abstractions, but as human beings. The moral of the thing would seem to be this:—That the average mediocrity, the true and perfect *épiciers*, must content himself with the destiny most appropriate to his means, or succeed in nothing, and discover that everything is vanity. Of this proposition the history of Orestes Pécuchet and Pylades Bouvard is one long elaborate proof. They are types of the commonplace, and only as copying clerks are they either useful or able. Presently one of them comes into a small fortune; when they retire from business, buy a farmlet in Normandy, and resolve to live happily ever after. They have no ideas and no experience; they have to learn to live and work from manuals and treatises; and they are foredoomed to failure. They get up agriculture, arboriculture, horticulture; and they fail. They take to antiquarianism and archeology; and the results are the same. They try literature and drama, physiology, geology, botany, gymnastics, medicine, magnetism, love, politics, education—all the arts, all the sciences, all the professions, all the ideas, in succession; and they find profit in none. Go which way they will they meet with contradictions that seem insurmountable, and with what are to them inexplicable conflicts of opinion. They are thwarted, cheated, robbed, derided, maltreated at every turn; and as a last resource, having exhausted experience and worn ambition threadbare, they buy them a double desk, and set to work as copying clerks once more. They have unwittingly—and inevitably—been travelling in a circle,

and they end by halting at the point whence they started, and learning that, for men of their stamp, the injunction which restricts the cobbler to his last and the grocer to his figs is the last word of human wisdom. It will be seen that their history, which is a savage satire on the pretensions and capacities of the ideal *bourgeois*, does for certain aspects of the civilization of to-day that which, in other terms and for another end, is done in 'Candide' for the theory of optimism, and in the 'Tentation' for the myths and phantoms, the hopes and legends and dreams, of an expiring paganism, and that it may be described as an abstract of the lower forms of modern spiritual life. It is anything but pleasant reading, being one of the most cynical and most melancholy of books. But it is a piece of rarely individual work, abounding in striking and powerful things, and setting forth a useful lesson.

OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

MR. PHIL. ROBINSON'S little volume of miscellaneous essays (Sampson Low & Co.) is above the average of such productions. Its title, *Under the Punkah*, is unmeaning. The papers may have been written under a punkah, but so have many other papers. They are not all of equal merit: there is an allegory, for instance, dealing with Death and the angels, which is beyond us, and a paper on suicide, telling nothing new, except that frequency of the crime and indifference to it are a sure sign of an inferior race, which, remembering its popularity in Italy even in the earlier days of the Empire, is a rather hasty conclusion. In 'The Hunting of the Soko' there is much cleverness in the way in which the human attributes of the quarry are insinuated and worked out, clouding the successful chase with a taint of manslaughter and uncomfortable remorse. The account of "the man-eating tree," too, a giant development of our droseras and dioneas, is a very good traveller's story. But the best as well as the most considerable of these essays, occupying, in fact, two-fifths of the volume, is one entitled 'Sight-seeing.' Here we have the benefit of the author's familiarity not merely with the places in India worth seeing, but with the customs and character of the people. With such a "sight-seer" as guide, the reader sees many things the ordinary traveller would miss, and much information and not a little food for reflection are compressed into a relatively small space, in a style which is not only pleasant but eloquent. He describes in picturesque and appreciative detail the beauties of Indian hill scenery, but far prefers an English woodland with its varied and animated life; and to sum up: "Glorious indeed are the mountains and the forests of the East; but it seems as if there came to them after the Creator, grandly shaping as He passed, no angels with loving lady hands to make each corner beautiful, to cover each stone with mosses, plant flowers in each cranny and chink, and give to every nook its tuneful bird or harmless beast." His description of the gradual effect on all animate and inanimate nature of the prolonged absence of rain which culminates in famine is powerfully and touchingly written: "Hope looked like folly.....Then suddenly at last, when it seemed almost too late, Nature relented. A shadow of clouds had grown up—on the horizon, the great rain-wind blew, driving a tempest of dust before it, whirling the dead leaves from the trees, and signalling that help was coming.....The torrent descended—not a mocking shower, but a glorious life-saving deluge, brimming the tanks to overflowing, and sending the dead weeds swirling down the nullahs. In instant response the earth broke out into life. From forest and hill the familiar cries of Nature were again heard, the crane

trumpet waving wheeling fowl settling fox from their ol hyena a cave. their where a tion, the beasts a there a A little would h THE J Smith), of paper appeared Miss Sev the most chief des boarding for her much the Sewell's tions w education generally believes the men justly a clever. are offer tainly no must ha separate portion but, on t Messrs and B and viv political Messrs of their Mongro if not a Free Tr suited for said of t violent a of Wodr reputation THE at & Norg his read for publi record o life, of should a an incre we shav chapter of the v prominere dose th "pig-atic the rule made a manner surgeon stabbed heart." Riding emiment libbed by of riding direction satisfact We ar English am Low Messrs Easter which, o this firm

trumpeting to his mate as he stalks among the waving sedges, the cry of curlew and plover wheeling above the meres, the clamour of wild fowl settling upon the waters, the barking of the fox from the nullahs. The antelope found out their old haunts, and from the villages the hyena and jackal skulked away to ravine and cave. Men and women came straggling back to their villages; ploughs were dragged afield; and, where a week ago was helplessness and desolation, the only sounds of living things the cries of beasts and birds quarrelling over the corpses, there awoke a glad renewal of busy peasant life." A little more care in correcting slight errors would have been desirable.

THE *Note-Book of an Elderly Lady* (Walter Smith), by Elizabeth M. Sewell, is a collection of papers on the education of girls which have appeared from time to time in the *Monthly Packet*. Miss Sewell's views are, as may be supposed, of the most strictly Church character, and one of her chief desires seems to be to establish diocesan boarding schools for girls. Allowing, however, for her rather narrow point of view, we find much that is shrewd and sensible in Miss Sewell's opinions. In a series of conversations with persons professing very various educational crotchets, the "*Elderly Lady*" generally manages to get the best of it. She believes that education is something more than the mere getting of information, and she is justly anxious about the girls who are not clever. Her own reminiscences of school life are often amusing enough, but they are certainly not always very pleasant. These papers must have had more interest as they came out separately, and the book as it stands is disproportionately long for the real matter it contains; but, on the whole, it was worth reprinting.

MESSRS. MACMILLAN send us *Blacks, Boers, and British*, by Mr. F. R. Statham, a clever and vivacious volume, but too exclusively political for notice in these columns.

MESSRS. CASSELL send us the first two volumes of their "*Monthly Shilling Library*." Mr. Mongredien's *Free Trade* is a clear and vigorous, if not altogether dispassionate, history of the Free Trade movement in England. It is well suited for popular readers. The same cannot be said of the *Scotch Covenanters*, by Dr. Taylor, a violent and uncritical re-statement of the fables of Wodrow. Such a volume will not add to the reputation of the "*Shilling Library*."

The anonymous author of *Poenamo* (Williams & Norgate), dating from "*Polynesia*," informs his readers that his pages were never intended for publication, and that they contain merely a record of the private details of his own early life, of interest to his own children, and, we should add, to nobody else. We doubt whether an increase of filial feeling will ensue. "How we shave a pig" forms the subject of a chapter inserted, fortunately, towards the end of the volume. Had it been placed in a more prominent position most readers would at once close the book. Suffice it to say that this "pig-sticking" was not conducted according to the rules of Indian sport, nor in the humane mode adopted at Chicago, nor yet in the manner adopted in Europe. Our author, a surgeon by profession, understood anatomy, and stabbed the unhappy animal "through the heart." A second volume is promised.

Riding, by Capt. M. H. Hayes, is an eminently sensible and useful manual, published by Messrs. Thacker & Co. It treats both of riding on the flat and across country, gives directions about racing, and is in all respects satisfactory.

We are glad to receive the new volume of the *English Catalogue of Books* from Messrs. Sampson Low & Co. It is quite indispensable.

MESSRS. MARCUS WARD & Co. send some *Easter and Birthday Cards* of good design, which, on the whole, are the most satisfactory this firm has produced.

LIST OF NEW BOOKS.

ENGLISH.

Theology.

Butler's (J.) *Analogy of Religion*, also *Fifteen Sermons*, with *Life and Notes* by J. Angus, 12mo. 2/ cl.
Carrichael's (Rev. H.) *Footprints, Sermons on Scripture Characters*, cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Geikie's (C.) *Hours with the Bible*, Vol. 2, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Sewall's (E. M.) *Private Devotions for Young Persons*, 2/ cl.
Supplement to Tischendorf's *Reliquie ex Incendio Ereptæ*, edited by F. W. Gotch, 4to. 7/6 cl.
Wylie's (Rev. J. A.) *The Jesuits, their Moral Maxims*, 2/ cl.

Poetry and the Drama.

Anne Boleyn, a Tragedy in Five Acts, by Author of '*Palace and Prison*,' cr. 8vo. 3/6 cl.
Capern's (E.) *Sunglams and Shadows*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.
Slow's (E.) *Wiltshire Rhymes*, cr. 8vo. 2/ cl. vellum back.
Wilkins's (W.) *Songs of Study*, cr. 8vo. 6/ cl.

Philosophy.

Aristotle's *Nicomachean Ethics*, trans. by F. H. Peters, 6/ cl.
Materialism, Ancient and Modern, by a late Fellow of Trinity College, Cambridge, cr. 8vo. 2/ cl.

History and Biography.

Carlyle (Thomas), by H. J. Nicoll, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Herschel (Sir W.), his *Life and Works*, by E. S. Holden, 6/ cl.
Raleigh's (Sir W.) *Life and Times*, by C. N. True, 12mo. 2/ cl.

Geography and Travel.

Holub's (Dr. E.) *Seven Years in South Africa*, translated by E. E. Frewer, 2 vols. 8vo. 42/ cl.

Philology.

Lane's *Arabic-English Lexicon*, edited by Stanley Lane Poole, Vol. 7, Fasc. 1, 4to. 6/ swd.
Vinaya Pitakam, edited by H. Oldenberg, Vol. 3, 8vo. 21/ cl.

Science.

Bauerman's (H.) *Text-Book of Systematic Mineralogy*, 6/ cl.
Clairaut's (A. C.) *Elements of Geometry*, translated by A. Kainer, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Core's (T. H.) *Questions on Stewart's Lessons in Elementary Physics*, 18mo. 2/ cl.
Donaldson's (J.) *Practical Guide to Use of Marine Steam Machinery*, 8vo. 4/ cl.
Duncan (P. M.) and Sladen's (W. P.) *Memoir on the Echinodermata of the Arctic Sea*, folio, 10/6 swd.
Dyer's (J. M.) *Exercises in Analytical Geometry*, cr. 8vo. 4/6 cl.
Jackson's (L. D. A.) *Accented Four-Figure Logarithms*, &c., cr. 8vo. 9/ cl.
Jones's (H. C.) *Text-Book of Practical Organic Chemistry for Elementary Schools*, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Le Conte's (J.) *Sight, an Exposition of the Principles of Monocular and Binocular Vision*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Smees's (A. H.) *Suggestions as to Lines for Future Research*, 8vo. 5/ cl.
Steel's (G.) *Physical Signs of Cardiac Disease*, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Warner's (S.) *Student's Guide to Medical Case-taking*, 5/ cl.

General Literature.

Agony Column (The) of the *Times*, 1800-1870, with an Introduction, edited by A. Clay, 12mo. 2/6 cl.
Alderson's (Mary Ann, Lady) *Record of a Humble Life*, edited by B. Francis, cr. 8vo. 2/6 cl.
Cameron's (Mrs. H. L.) *Deceivers Ever*, 12mo. 2/ bds.
Collins's (W.) *The Black Robe*, 3 vols. cr. 8vo. 31/6 cl.
Eden's (C. H.) *Found though Lost*, cr. 8vo. 10/6 cl.
Johnston's (J.) *Practice of Banking*, 8vo. 15/ cl.
Johnstone's (A. A.) *An Unlucky Lie*, cr. 8vo. 5/ cl.
Marrat's (Rev. J.) *Popeery and Patronage*, royal 16mo. 3/6 cl.
Morgan's (H. F.) *Whist-Player's Guide*, 32mo. 2/ cl.
Verne's (J.) *Steam House*, Part 2, cr. 8vo. 7/6 cl.

FOREIGN.

Theology.

Bibliotheca Rabbinica, übertr. v. A. Wünsche, Pts. 8 and 9, 4m.

Fine Art.

Double (L.): *Promenade à travers Deux Siècles et Quatorze Salons*, 150fr.
Montégut (E.): *Poètes et Artistes de l'Italie*, 3fr. 50.

Philosophy.

De Broglie (Abbé): *Le Positivisme et la Science Expérimentale*, 15fr.

History and Biography.

Floigl (V.): *Cyrus u. Herodot nach den Keilinschriften*, 6m.
Minor (J.): *Johann Georg Hamann*, 1m. 60.
Pützner (W.): *Geschichte der Römischen Legionen von Augustus bis Hadrianus*, 6m. 40.
Vie du Comte d'Hoyon, 45fr.

Geography and Travel.

Bellet (E. Roissard de): *Onze Mois à bord du Yacht Velox*, 6fr.

Philology.

Aristophanis Ranne, rec. A. v. Velsen, 3m.
Kelle (J.): *Glossar zu Otfrieds Evangelienbuch*, Pts. 4 and 5, 5m. 60.
Löw (Imn.): *Aramäische Pflanzennamen*, 20m.
Schiller (K. u. Lübbert A.): *Mittelniederdeutsches Wörterbuch*, Part 30, 2m. 50.

Science.

Achepohl (L.): *Das Niederrheinisch-Westfälische Steinkohlengebirge, Atlas der Fossilien Fauna u. Flora*, Part 2, 10m.
Dées (Dr.): *Science et Vérité*, 7fr. 50.
L'Évêque de Claude Bernard, 7fr.

General Literature.

Grimm (W.): *Kleinere Schriften*, ed. G. Hinrichs, Vol. 1, 11m. 50.
Œuvres de La Rochefoucauld, new edit., Vol. 3, Part 1, 5fr.

'GOODY TWO SHOES.'

WHEN was '*Goody Two Shoes*' published? and by whom was it written? are questions which it may seem beneath the dignity of the *Athenæum* to discuss. But I think I shall be

able to show (if, indeed, this be necessary) that special interest attaches to this nursery classic; and if I cannot definitely determine the question of its authorship, I hope this paper may be the means of attracting attention to it, and perhaps of eliciting precise information on the point.

Few nursery books have had a wider circulation or have retained their position so long as this delightful little romance, which originally issued from the celebrated house of John Newbery, in St. Paul's Churchyard. The number of editions of it that have been published both in England and America is legion, and it has appeared in mutilated versions under the auspices of numerous different houses in London and the provinces, although of late years there have been, I believe, no new issues. The authorship of the book was commonly attributed to Goldsmith, who it is well known was at one time constantly employed by Newbery, for whom there is no doubt he wrote many books to which his name was not affixed. But about ten years ago a new claimant for the authorship was put forward in the person of another of Newbery's literary workmen—Mr. Giles Jones, an ancestor, if I remember aright, of the late Mr. Winter Jones, of the British Museum, and the book is, I believe, attributed to him in the Catalogue of that institution.

Having had occasion recently to examine carefully as many of the books for children published by John Newbery as I could procure (and they are scarce as blackberries in midwinter, for what among books has so brief a life as a nursery book?), I was struck while perusing them with a certain distinct literary flavour, so to speak, which appeared to be common to a group of little volumes, all published about the same period. These were: '*Goody Two Shoes*,' '*Giles Gingerbread*,' '*Tom Thumb's Folio*,' '*The Lilliputian Magazine*,' '*The Lilliputian Masquerade*,' '*The Easter Gift*,' '*A Pretty Plaything*,' '*The Fairing*,' '*Be Merry and Wise*,' '*The Valentine's Gift*,' '*Pretty Poems for the Amusement of Children Three Feet High*,' '*A Pretty Book of Pictures*,' '*Tom Telescope*,' and a few others. I give abbreviated titles only, but if space permitted I should like to quote them in full; they are remarkable no less for their curious quaintness and their clever ingenuity than for their attractiveness to both parents (who, it must not be forgotten, are more often the real buyers of children's books) and the young people for whom they were written, and they are in themselves most entertaining and amusing reading. This group of little books possesses, moreover, another characteristic that is sufficiently remarkable of itself to be noticed. While they all evince a real genius for writing in a style suited to the capacities of little folk, there is a nameless something about them which, far more than is the case with thousands of other books for the young, is calculated to enforce the attention and excite the interest of "children of a larger growth."

Now one of this little group, '*The Lilliputian Magazine*,' is attributed in the British Museum Catalogue to Oliver Goldsmith; and so strong is the family likeness in all the books I have mentioned, that I cannot but believe they are all by the same hand—a belief which I think will be shared by any one who will take the trouble to compare them carefully. But I advise him, whoever he may be, to rely on the Newbery editions alone, for grievously garbled versions of nearly every one of these books have been issued from dozens of different houses throughout the country.

Many authorities have supported the view that Goldsmith was the author of '*Goody Two Shoes*.' Conspicuous among them was Washington Irving, who says, "It is suggested with great probability that he wrote for Mr. Newbery the famous nursery story of '*Goody Two Shoes*.'" It is said also that William Godwin held this opinion; and I believe there is authority for

stating that the Misses Bewick, the daughters of the celebrated engraver, who illustrated an edition of the book for T. Saint, of Newcastle, understood from their father that it was by Oliver Goldsmith.

As I am unable to ascertain that the claim on behalf of Mr. Giles Jones was ever established finally, and as there has existed so strong and general an opinion that Oliver Goldsmith was the writer, I should be disposed to allow the credit to remain with him. But let us turn to the book itself and see if it furnishes any evidence on the point. The very title, with its quaint phrasing, shows no common genius, and, as Washington Irving says, "bears the stamp of his [Goldsmith's] sly and playful humour." A copy before me—the earliest I have been able to procure—is dated 1770, and the title runs thus:—"The History of Little Goody Two Shoes; otherwise called Mrs. Margery Two Shoes. With the means by which she acquired her Learning and Wisdom, and in consequence thereof her Estate; set forth at large for the Benefit of those

Who from a State of Rags and Care
And having Shoes but half a Pair
Their Fortune and their Fame would fix
And gallop in a Coach and Six.

See the original Manuscript in the *Vatican at Rome*, and the Cuts by Michael Angelo: illustrated with the Comments of our great Modern Critics." It is "inscribed by their old friend in St. Paul's Churchyard," "To all young Gentlemen and Ladies who are good or intend to be good," and this dedication is dated April 8th, 1765. This probably was the date of the first publication of the book, as Washington Irving says it appeared in that year. Assuming this to be the correct date, it would most likely have been written just at the time when Goldsmith was working most industriously in the service of Newbery (1763-4), at which period it will be remembered that he was living near Newbery at Islington, and his publisher was paying for his board and lodging.

Without, of course, claiming that similarity of idea in different writings necessarily betokens the same authorship, I think the parallels that are to be found in this little book with many of the sentiments in Oliver Goldsmith's acknowledged work—to say nothing of the almost universally recognized likeness to Goldsmith's style that is found in 'Goody Two Shoes'—may fairly be considered as throwing some light upon the second question with which this paper started.

The most striking of these parallels is perhaps that furnished by the curious little political preface to the work—a preface which is quite unnecessary to the book, and I think would only have been inserted by one who was full of the unjustness at which he was preparing to aim a still heavier blow. The parish of Mouldwell, where little Margery was born, was let out in twelve different farms until the estate passed into the hands of Sir Timothy Gripe, who "thought it less trouble to write one receipt for his rent than twelve"; and by agreement with one Graspall "in process of time he was possessed of every farm." In a word, in this preface is drawn an exact picture of 'The Deserted Village,' where

One only master grasps the whole domain
And half a tillage stints thy smiling plain;

And where

— the man of wealth and pride
Takes up a space that many a poor supplied;
Space for his lake, his park's extended bounds,
Space for his horses, equipage, and hounds.

And by this and other tyrannies, and being also

Scourged by famine from the smiling land,

for he was "unfortunate in his business" at about the same time, Sir Timothy accomplishes his aim, and

Indignant spurns the cottage from the green.

Ruined by this oppression, poor Mr. Meanwell is turned out of doors, and flew to another parish for succour.

Where, then, ah! where shall poverty reside
To 'scape the pressure of contiguous pride?

Sir Timothy, however, suffers for his injustice

and wickedness, for "great part of the land lay untitled for some years, which was deemed a just reward for such diabolical proceedings."

Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prey,
Where wealth accumulates and men decay.

The concluding words of this remarkable preface are so curious in this connexion that I cannot refrain from repeating them here:—

"But what, says the Reader, can occasion all this? Do you intend this for children, Mr. Newbery? Why, do you suppose this is written by Mr. Newbery, Sir? This may come from another hand. This is not the book, Sir, mentioned in the title, but the introduction to that book, and it is intended, Sir, not for those sort of children, but for children of six feet high, of which, as my friend has justly observed, there are many millions in the Kingdom; and these Reflections, Sir, have been rendered necessary by the unaccountable and diabolical scheme which many Gentlemen now give into of laying a number of Farms into one, and very often of a whole parish into one Farm; which in the end must reduce the common people to a state of Vassalage worse than that under the Barons of old or of the Clans in Scotland, and will in time depopulate the Kingdom. But as you are tired of the subject, I shall take myself away, and you may visit little Margery. So, Sir, your Servant. The Editor."

Miss Charlotte Yonge, to whom I shall refer again later, says upon this: "If the conjecture be true which attributes this tale to Oliver Goldsmith, we have seen the same spirit which prompted his poem of 'The Deserted Village,' namely, indignation and dismay at the discouragement of small holdings in the early part of the eighteenth century." ('A Storehouse of Stories,' p. 69, First Series). Indeed, it may well be that we have in this preface even a more true picture of Lissoy than that given in the poem, which, as Mr. William Black says in his monograph on Goldsmith, "is there seen through the softening and beautifying mist of years."

Much more might be said of the characteristics of this little book, which contains so much that reminds us not only of the style but the matter of many of Goldsmith's writings. Miss Yonge says: "There is a certain dry humour in some passages and a tenderness in others that incline us much to the belief that it could come from no one else but the writer of 'The Vicar of Wakefield' and 'The Deserted Village.' Indeed, we could almost imagine that Dr. Primrose himself had described the panic at the supposed ghost in the church in the same tone as the ride to church, the family portrait, or the gross of green spectacles" ('A Storehouse of Stories,' First Series, preface). We find in 'Goody Two Shoes' every one of those distinctive qualities of Goldsmith's writings which Mr. William Black so well summarizes in the book already referred to—his "genuine and tender pathos, that never at any time verges on the affected or theatrical"; his "quaint, delicate, delightful humour"; his "broader humour, that is not afraid to provoke the wholesome laughter of mankind by dealing with common and familiar ways and manners and men"; his "choiceness of diction"; his "lightness and grace of touch, that lend a charm even to" his "ordinary hack work."

But enough has, perhaps, been said to show that there is some reason for attributing the book to Oliver Goldsmith; and that it is not unworthy of the poet's pen will be evident to any one who will read it. It is much to be feared that in these days of enormous multiplication of books this charming little classic has been somewhat lost sight of. At the very place where, of all others, one would expect to find it, namely, at the publishers' who inherit the business of John Newbery, there is only a garbled rhyming version to be had; and if it be not a liberty to do so, I would suggest that no fitter memento of their worthy founder could be presented than a suitable reissue of 'Goody Two Shoes.'

C. WELSH.

THE MUTINY IN WESTERN INDIA.

MISS GERTRUDE JACOB requests us to publish the following letter, written by Sir G. Le Grand Jacob a fortnight before his death:—

"To Col. Malleson, C.S.I.

"12, Queensborough Terrace, Jan. 14, 1881.

"My dear Sir,—Should you be preparing for a second edition of your 'History of the Indian Mutiny,' I would suggest either a fuller account of the disturbances in Western India, or an intimation that you had only been able to deal partially with them, from the veil thrown over them by Government, the absence of published despatches, and imperfect private accounts. It is not right that the public should suppose the difficulties and dangers of the crisis are fully shown in your history. The mutinies in Sind, Guzerat, and other parts, the existence even of several field forces, are entirely unnoticed. In one action alone the Satpoora Field Force, under Col. Evans, lost seven officers, European and native, and a hundred men killed and wounded, with many more than that number of dead bodies of the enemy left on the ground, some in the clothing of Bengal sepoys.

"Had you given me an opportunity of correcting mistakes regarding affairs of which my position rendered me the highest living authority, you would probably have abstained from some of the conclusions and opinions that you have founded on incorrect data.

"No one could gather from your history that there had been any disturbance in the principality of Kolapoor apart from the mutiny of the regiment stationed there, scarcely that this state belonged to the Southern Mahratta country, much less that it was more powerful and of greater importance than all the others together. No one would suppose that there had been an insurrection within it after the 27th N.I. were dismissed; that the insurgents in league with the Durbar soldiery had gained possession of the capital, and that this had been retaken by assault; that Chikka Sahib, the popular raja, had instigated the revolt of our sepoys and was the conspirator of the highest rank in Western India; that when proof accumulated in the course of numerous trials of mutineers and insurgents he was seized, sent down to the coast under strong escort, a troop of the 6th Dragoons forming part, and thence taken away by a war steamer despatched for the purpose, and that he remained a State prisoner till his death in Sind a few years after.

"These striking and tragic events—for blood was profusely shed—seem referred to in a single line (p. 236); but no disturbances having been recorded, and the term 'mutiny' being inappropriate and misleading, your readers must suppose 'December' a misprint for August, and that you only allude to the mutiny of the 27th N.I.

"Whilst a single line, and that inaccurate, sums up the most important revolt in the South Mahratta country, a large space is devoted to some of the minor transactions therein, and a dozen pages are allotted to the mutiny in the Bombay garrison; but how this originated, how far extended, and what the connexion of the military with the civil element of sedition, remain unexplained—they appear, indeed, never to have been ascertained. Six mutineers only were convicted, two of them executed; and twice that number were believed to be implicated, but without sufficient proof for trial.

"The Sawunt Waree State, with the contiguous Portuguese territory, forms the western boundary of the South Mahratta country. This whole frontier line was harassed by the old Waree insurgents, who had been sheltered in Goa territory since the rebellion of 1844-45, and who again broke forth in 1857, with such following as they could gather from runaway mutineers and discontented subjects of any state. I had been six years in control of Sawunt Waree, sent there during that insurrection; and though

previously it had ever been a hotbed of sedition and strife, I may mention to its credit that not one Waree subject joined his old chiefs on this occasion, although they hoisted the Peshwa's banner, proclaiming Nana Sahib, and marched into the country from the Goa jungles several times seeking to raise recruits. Consolidation of my control over the South Mahratta country, therefore, promised advantages too obvious to escape Lord Elphinstone's sagacity, although, out of delicacy to Mr. Seton Karr, I did not suggest it. A Political Commissioner specially appointed to deal with mutiny and sedition therein could not have been placed under any local authority, however able; and besides the motives you assign for the transfer, the influence gained during long years of previous rule in that quarter might have been mentioned.

"Mr. Manson had been much longer in the South Mahratta country than Mr. Karr. He had for some time ceased to have anything to do with the Inam Commission, and he was a man of high intelligence, with most engaging and conciliatory manners. The chief of Jamkhundee, whose fate the Nurgoodkur wished to avoid, was made a prisoner during Mr. Karr's agency, and the recalling of his guns was probably owing to the news reaching him of Bheem Rao's having taken the field against us in the neighbourhood. The whole of the South Mahratta country was permeated by Nana Sahib's emissaries, secretly supported by the Brahminical class, and opportunity alone was wanting for open hostility of most if not all the states.

"Believe me yours faithfully,
"G. L. JACOB."

SEMITIC LITERATURE IN 1880.

II.

Arabic.—The late Prof. Uricccheca brought out a French translation of Caspari's Arabic grammar. Dr. Spitta Bey has published an elaborate grammar of Arabic vernacular spoken in Egypt, with appendix of texts containing stories and proverbs. Prof. Dozy has given us a seventh fasciculus of his supplement to Arabic dictionaries, reaching the letter *n*. M. Gasselin's French-Arabic dictionary is also advancing. Another contribution to lexicography is Dr. Houtsma's edition of Anbari's *Kitabo'l-Adhdad*, sive *Liber de Vocabulis Arabicis quae plures habent Significationes inter se Oppositas*. Prof. Palmer's new translation of the Koran has been reviewed in the *Athenæum*. M. Sayous's monograph, 'Jésus-Christ d'après Mahomet,' is a kind of pendant to Geiger's essay on Mahomet and Judaism, and will be useful for the history of the Koran. Of the chronicle of Tabari we have now five parts. Prof. De Jong has just finished his edition of Ad-Dhahabi's lexicographical work with the title 'Al-Moshtabih,' begun in 1864. Abu Zakaria's chronicle, of which we have a French translation by M. Masqueray, seems to be important for the history of Mohammedan sects in Africa; but in order to appreciate it fully we must wait until the original shall be published, the translation being in many places doubtful. Prof. Goergens, of Berne, has begun his important contributions for the history of the Crusades from Arabic sources with a German translation and copious notes of documents concerning the history of Salâh ed-Din. Prof. Al-Chalidi, of the Oriental Academy at Vienna, has brought out an edition of Lebîd's 'Diwan' from a manuscript. Prof. Sachau's English translation of Al-Biruni—'we are sorry to say the last work for which the Oriental Translation Fund was able to pay—is extremely well done. Prof. Amari has published the first volume of his 'Biblioteca Arabica-Sicula, Versione Italiana'; the text appeared in 1854. Signor Almerico da Schio described two astrolabes in the 'Atti del IV. Congresso Internazionale degli Orientalisti' and in his monograph, 'Di Due Astrolabi in Caratteri Cufici Occidentali trovati in Valdagno (Veneto).' Prof. Wüstenfeld continued his

'Synaxarium,' i.e., calendar of saints of the Coptic Christians, translated from the Arabic. He also gives in the *Göttinger Abhandlungen* (1) the translation of a treatise by Calcashandi, who died in 1418 A.D., on the geography and the administration of Egypt; (2) an extended essay with the title of 'Das Heerwesen der Muhammedaner nach dem Arabischen,' a chapter of which treats of the 'Tactics' of Ælianus; (3) the history of the Caliphs of the Fatimite period according to Arabic sources. Prof. Mehren has published in the 'Atti del IV. Congresso Internazionale degli Orientalisti,' as well as in the *Journal Asiatique* and the *Transactions* of Copenhagen, an interesting essay on Ibn Sabin's philosophical correspondence with the Emperor Frederic II., from a Bodleian manuscript. It is not very valuable for the history of Arabic mediæval philosophy, but we know more now of Ibn Sabin by Prof. Mehren's details than we knew from Arabic biographers. Another important essay is Mr. J. W. Redhouse's article in the *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society* 'On the most Comely Names, i.e., the Laudatory Epithets, or the Titles of Praise, bestowed on God in the Quran or by Moslim Writers.' The *Journal of the German Oriental Society* contains the following articles worth noticing: 'On the Arabic Dialect at Zanzibar,' by Prof. Prætorius; and 'Arabic Sources relating to the History of Indian Medicine,' by Prof. Aug. Müller. M. Huart has published in the *Journal Asiatique* an essay on the religious poetry of the Nosairis, the original of which appeared at Beirut in 1864, and the greater part of it was translated by Mr. Salisbury. M. Huart adding some similar texts from a MS. in the Paris Library. The religious conceptions of the Nosairis are as interesting and as mystical as those of their enemies, the Druses, the Motawalis, and others. The *Sitzungsberichte* of the Munich Academy contains a grammatical article by Prof. Trumpp, 'Ueber den Arabischen Satzbau nach der Anschauung der Arabischen Grammatiker.' Something has been done for Arabic bibliography. Dr. Pertsch has brought out the second volume of his catalogue of the Arabic MSS. at Gotha. The few MSS. preserved at Naples have been described by Signor Buonozia in the second part of the 'Cataloghi dei Codici Orientali di alcune Biblioteche d'Italia.' M. Huart gives the catalogue of Oriental productions at Beirut in his 'Catalogue de l'Imprimerie Catholique des PP. Missionnaires de la Compagnie de Jésus en Syrie' and the catalogue and price-list of publications of the American mission press of Beirut. Other minor articles in the 'Atti del IV. Congresso Internazionale degli Orientalisti' are interesting, amongst which we may mention one by Prof. Weil, headed 'Mahomet savait-il Lire ou Écrire?' and another by Prof. Krehl, in German, on the burning of the library of Alexandria by the Arabs, both already mentioned in the *Athenæum*.

Syriac.—The two grammars by Prof. Nöldeke and Dr. Nestle have been noticed in the *Athenæum*. The Dean of Canterbury has brought out a fifth fasciculus of his 'Thesaurus Syriacus,' which completes the first volume of this important work. Prof. G. Hoffmann, of Kiel, has brought out Syriac texts with the titles 'Opuscula Nestoriana' and 'Julianos der Abtrünnige, Syrische Erzählungen,' and a book important for Eastern geography as well as for mythology with the title 'Auszüge aus Syrischen Akten Persischer Martyrer übersetzt und durch Untersuchungen zur Historischen Topographie erläutert,' which appeared in the *Abhandlungen für die Kunde des Morgenlandes*. In the same periodical the indefatigable Abbé Martin published a monograph with the title 'De la Métrique chez les Syriens,' texts with French translations. In Dr. Neumann's edition of the Emperor Julian's writings Dr. Nestle prints the Syriac fragments of Cyril of Alexandria concerning Julian. Dr. Ryssel's monograph, 'Gregorius Thaumaturgus, sein Leben und seine Schriften,

nebst Uebersetzung zweier bisher unbekannten Schriften Gregors aus dem Syrischen,' is interesting for church history as well as for Syriac lexicography. Most important and most interesting for Syriac philology is the work by Profs. E. Prym and A. Socin, entitled 'Der Neuarameische Dialect des Tur Abdin.' The two authors have collected stories and fables, not without difficulties, from the mouth of a native Jacobite Christian, which they give in the original (transliterated) in one volume and in a German translation in another volume. It seems that this dialect is somewhat different from that of Urumiah, and no doubt we shall soon learn from Prof. Nöldeke how far the differences go. Anyhow this collection will supply material enough for a grammar of that dialect; besides, these stories are a valuable contribution to the history of folk-lore and migration of fables, for which the editors had not time to do much. The preface is among other points interesting in regard to the geography of the country inhabited by the Jacobites, visited by Mr. Badger, Dr. Szanderecky, and by Mr. Taylor. We have also to mention Prof. Merx's article, which appeared in the 'Atti del IV. Congresso Internazionale degli Orientalisti,' 'De Eusebianæ Historiæ Ecclesiasticæ Versionibus, Syriacæ et Armeniacæ.' Prof. de Lagarde's article in the *Göttinger Abhandlungen*, 'Ueber den Hebräer Ephraims von Edessa,' is also connected with Syriac literature.

Literary Gossip.

We are glad to hear that in the fire at Lord Robartes's seat, Lanhydrock (near Bodmin), on Monday last, the valuable library was not harmed. It is placed in the north wing of the house, and the fire originated in the south-west corner, so that the strong north-east wind which was blowing at the time saved the books. This is a matter of much moment, for the collection is rich in books of the end of the sixteenth century and beginning of the seventeenth.

As there has been a good deal of guessing as to the source of the words quoted by Lord Cairns at the close of his speech in the House of Lords on the war in the Transvaal, it may interest those of our readers who have not Bartlett at hand to know that they are Cowley's. They occur in the 'Discourse by way of Vision concerning the Government of Oliver Cromwell.' We print the stanza: Come the eleventh plague rather than this should be;

Come sink us rather in the sea;

Come rather pestilence and reap us down:

Come God's sword rather than our own.

Let rather Roman come again,

Or Saxon, Norman, or the Dane.

In all the bonds we ever bore,
We grieved, we sigh'd, we wept; we never blush'd before.

MESSRS. PUTTICK & SIMPSON are going to sell a copy of 'Rasselas'—Sharpe's edition, 1818—which belonged to Mrs. Thrale, and which contains copious MS. criticisms and remarks. Several interesting anecdotes are given; for instance:—

"Johnson could not bear a man who loved below himself. When Dr. Pepys (now old Sir Lucas) married Lady Rothes, some one said he would have his hair combed by a countess. 'Well, sir,' was the reply, 'it would surely be worse to have one's feet bastinadoed by a slave.'"

THE same firm will also sell a copy of the Imperial Family Bible, Stourbridge, 1811, which has on the fly-leaf the inscription:—

"This book is the property of Mrs. Susanna Rudd, Sion Row, Clifton, near Bristol, 10 April 1820. It was an imperfect copy bought cheap for love of the prints in 1819, and intrusted to

my care, who restored the text, and wrote notes to it, for love of the possessor and her heirs; not those of H. L. P."

The "notes" are, as might be expected, voluble. Several references to Dr. Johnson occur, as, at the end of twenty-four pages of "Reflexions on Exodus."

"Doctor Johnson would not hear Charles Fox talk of the Punic War, and whenever I ventured to mention it he used to cry out to Mr. Thrale: 'Oh Sir! stop my mistress or we shall have her go through the whole Roman history.'"

We have authority for stating that the etching which, as we mentioned a fortnight ago, M. Rajon is preparing from Mr. Burton's portrait of George Eliot will be published, when completed, for general circulation. From the London Stereoscopic Company we have received a "cabinet portrait" of George Eliot, said to be "taken from life." That may be; but it is not photographed from life, but from some wretched drawing or other, and it is simply hideous.

As some doubt seems to exist on the point, it may be worth while to explain that the Revised Version of the New Testament is not only the joint property of the universities of Oxford and Cambridge, but that the editions of the version issued by the two University Presses are identical in every respect except in regard to the word "Oxford" or "Cambridge" on the title-pages. The type, form, binding, and price are the same.

The library which belonged to the late Algernon Holt-White, but was in fact collected by Thomas Holt-White, editor of Milton's 'Areopagitica,' was sold by Messrs. Sotheby, Wilkinson & Hodge on Tuesday and Wednesday. A copy of Shakspeare (the second folio) sold for 43*l.*; the edition of the Plays, with notes by Johnson and Steevens, in 15 vols., on large paper, for 40*l.*; the first collected edition of Shakspeare's Poems for 37*l.*; and the 1655 edition of his 'Rape of Lucrece' for 12*l.* 5*s.* In the same sale Shelton's translation of 'Don Quixote,' wanting frontispieces, brought 8*l.*; Danyel's 'Poetical Essayes' and 'Delia,' 27*l.* 10*s.*; Morant's 'Essex,' 2 vols., 16*l.* 5*s.*; and Hakluyt's 'Voyages,' 16*l.* 5*s.*

MR. SUTHERLAND EDWARDS will contribute papers on the imperial family of Russia to early numbers of *Harper's Magazine*.

THE papers, chiefly upon co-operative and emigrant education and incidents in America, contributed by Mr. G. J. Holyoake to the *Co-operative News* will shortly be published by Roberts & Co. in a collected form, with a double-page illustration of the author being interviewed by Frank Leslie. American and Canadian editions, which will include also the article entitled 'A Stranger in America,' contributed by Mr. Holyoake to the *Nineteenth Century*, will be issued by Messrs. Belford, Clarke & Co., of Chicago and Toronto.

MR. BEAL is preparing a new edition of the 'Travels of Fa-hien and Sung-yun, from the Chinese.' The first edition of this work has been out of print for some time. Mr. Beal purposes to introduce into his preface a *précis* of I-tsing's history of fifty-six Chinese Buddhist priests who visited India during the early part of the T'ang dynasty.

MESSRS. CASSELL & Co. are about to issue

a cheap edition in one volume of Mr. Escott's book on England. The work has already been translated into French and is now being translated into German.

THE life of the Rev. J. M. Phillips, late missionary in Jamaica, written by Dr. Underhill, the honorary secretary of the Baptist Missionary Society, is now in the press, and will be issued during the present month by Messrs. Yates & Alexander.

MESSRS. HURST & BLACKETT will publish during the present month a work entitled 'Catharine of Aragon and the Sources of the English Reformation,' translated from the French of Albert du Boys, and edited with notes by Miss C. M. Yonge. The same publishers will also shortly issue a new novel entitled 'Sydney,' by Miss Georgiana M. Craik.

THE death is announced of the author of 'Jennie of the Prince's,' Mrs. B. H. Buxton. The death is also announced of M. A. de Chatillon, one of the champions of the Romantic school. He was a painter as well as a poet.

ON Tuesday last the Committee of the Athenæum Club made its third and final selection for the year. On this occasion the choice fell upon Mr. John Brett, A.R.A., Major-General A. H. L. Fox-Pitt-Rivers, better known as General Lane Fox, and Prof. George Rawlinson.

THE sum of 1,400*l.* has now been received towards the memorial to the late Rev. Dr. Norman Macleod, chaplain to the Queen and editor of *Good Words*, and the Committee has decided to erect upon a pedestal in Cathedral Square, near the Barony Church, Glasgow, a bronze statue of Dr. Macleod. It will be unveiled in September next.

THE May number of *Scribner's Monthly* will contain a frontispiece of Carlyle, from a photograph, engraved by Cole; and two articles, one a critical study by Mr. George Saintsbury, the other personal reminiscences by Mr. Emerson, "written immediately after seeing Carlyle in the year 1848."

IT is stated by several Indian papers that the younger brother of the reigning chief of Morvi, Rajputana, is about to proceed to Cambridge for further prosecution of his studies, commenced at the Rajkot Rajkumar College.

WE hear of the death, at the age of seventy-seven, of Mr. Henry Wix, many years ago a well-known bookseller in Bridge Street, Blackfriars. Mr. Wix will be remembered by many persons as the publisher of a hymnal which at one period had a very large sale.

IT is said that the entire impression (limited to 600 copies) of the bibliography of Burns, which is preparing for publication by Mr. James M'Kie, of Kilmarnock, under the title of 'Bibliotheca Burnsiana,' is already subscribed for. About two hundred pages are in type, and the book will before long be in the hands of the subscribers. The editor, whose name has not been announced in connexion with the work, is Mr. James Gibson, of Liverpool, author of 'Inscriptions on the Tombstones and Monuments erected in Memory of the Covenanters.'

WITH a view to assisting the progress which is being made in female education in

India, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal has approved of the establishment of two special scholarships at the Calcutta University, to be awarded annually to female candidates. The scholarships are to be tenable for two years, on condition that the holders pursue their studies in some institution approved by the Director of Public Instruction.

THE severe winter in the United States has, says the New York *Nation*, called into use a word which promises to become a national Americanism, namely, "blizzard." It designates a storm (of snow and wind) which man cannot resist away from shelter, which destroys herds of cattle, blocks railroads, and generally paralyzes life on the prairies and on the plains. The Milwaukee *Republican* alleges that the word was first applied to the weather by a certain "prophet" called "Lightning Ellis," and adopted from him by Mr. O. C. Bates, editor of the *Northern Vindicator*, when seeking a sensational headline. This was "some time in the 60's," or "nearly fifteen years ago." A writer in the *Critic*, an American paper recently started, concludes that "the most natural place to look for such a word is in the *patois* of the French Canadian *voyageurs*," and imagines a *blesart* "to denote a north wind that cuts like a knife." This "simplest derivation," however, is open to the simple objection that the word *blizzard* was in use, in a different sense and in a very different quarter, where such storms are unknown, some fifty years or more ago. Bartlett's Dictionary says of it, "*Blizzard*. A poser. This word is not known in the Eastern States," and cites Crockett's 'Tour' (1834) as follows: "A gentleman at dinner asked me for a toast; and, supposing he meant to have some fun at my expense, I concluded to go ahead and give him and his likes a *blizzard*."

A NEW journal or *Zeitschrift* for the advancement of the critical study of the Old Testament, under the editorship of Prof. Stade, of Giessen, is announced. It will appear in half-yearly numbers, containing essays alone, not reviews of books. The first two numbers are already printed.

A NEW work by Dr. Rajendralala Mitra, on the history, language, literature, customs, dress, &c., of the early Indo-Aryans, is about to be published by Messrs. W. Newman & Co., of Calcutta. The same firm will soon issue a work, written by a Bengali, on the household customs, religious observances, amusements, &c., of the Hindus of the present day, regarding which but little is known to Europeans.

THE Prime Minister, a Correspondent informs us, has made a grant of 50*l.* to the artisan-poet Mr. Joseph Teenan, of East Linton, who is said to be suffering from paralysis. He is the author of 'Contributions in Verse' and 'Song and Satire,' unpretending verses, reprinted chiefly from the *Scotsman* and other Scotch papers.

SCIENCE

SIR PHILIP DE MALPAS GREY EGERTON, BART., M.P.

SIR PHILIP EGERTON died on the morning of the 5th, at his house in Albemarle Street, somewhat suddenly, from an attack of bronchitis. Up to the end of last week Sir Philip was in good

health, and attended the anniversary dinner of the Geological Society.

Sir Philip Egerton was the tenth baronet. He was born on the 13th of November, 1806, consequently he was at the time of his death in his seventy-fifth year. He was the oldest member but one of the House of Commons, having been elected for Chester in 1830.

In 1831 Sir Philip Egerton was chosen a Fellow of the Royal Society, and we find by the Catalogue of Scientific Papers that he was the author of fifty-one papers, chiefly devoted to most careful studies of fossil fishes, and generally published in the *Journal of the Geological Society*. In addition to these he was joint author of several others in conjunction with Edward Forbes, Salter, and Woodward. He was elected a Fellow of the Geological Society in 1829, and of that society he was one of the vice-presidents at his death. The deceased baronet was also noted for his antiquarian knowledge, was a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries, and in 1876 was elected Antiquary to the Royal Academy. He was a Trustee of the British Museum, and one of the Senate of London University.

Sir Philip Egerton's collection of fossil fishes is one of remarkable value. It was commenced in early life, when the deceased baronet and the Earl of Enniskillen were fellow students at college, and they steadily worked in their special subject. The collection at Florence Court, Fermanagh, is perhaps the finest in the world, and that of Oulton Park, Cheshire, is but little inferior to it. It is said that there is a prospect that Lord Enniskillen's collection of fossil fishes may become the property of the nation. Let us hope that the present opportunity will not be lost, and that Sir Philip Egerton's collection may be combined with it and thus form one which will stand unrivalled for its completeness or its beauty.

ENDOWMENT OF RESEARCH BY THE GOVERNMENT.

At the meeting held at the rooms of the Royal Astronomical Society on the 1st inst., to consider the question of the endowment of research by the Government, Prof. H. J. S. Smith moved as an amendment to the resolutions (printed in the *Athenæum*, No. 2787, p. 433) of which notice had been given by the Earl of Crawford, the Astronomer-Royal, Sir Edmund Beckett, and others, "That under present circumstances there is no sufficient reason for the expression of any opinion by the Royal Astronomical Society, in its corporate capacity, upon the question of endowment of research by the Government." It was urged that, the Society having decided at its general meeting that the question of endowment should be discussed, the Society could not now without stultifying itself declare that it was inexpedient to express an opinion on the question they had expressly met to canvass. But a majority of those present consisting of advocates of endowment, Prof. Smith's amendment was not ruled out of order, and the discussion assumed rather a one-sided character. The opponents of endowment dwelt on the evil effects upon scientific societies, and upon the dangers to science, of any great increase of Government endowments; and the other side, entirely avoiding the endowment question, dwelt upon the impropriety of turning the Astronomical Society into a forum for political discussion. The opponents of endowment declared that the question was of far greater importance as a scientific than as a political question, and that they only wished to discuss it in its bearing upon science, and more especially in its bearing upon astronomy. The question has never been made a party question in politics, and it was rash in one of Prof. Smith's supporters to declare that it was as improper to discuss the question as it would be to discuss a religious question before the Society. On a show of hands it was decided, by a majority of more than three-fourths, that the resolutions opposed to endowment should not be discussed.

The vote, however, cannot be taken as an accurate indication of the feeling of the Society. The total number of voters did not amount to fifty, and some active opponents of endowment voted with the majority, in order to avoid a decision against the resolutions which they conceived would have been given by the meeting.

ASTRONOMICAL NOTES.

THE Lalande Prize of the French Academy has this year been awarded to Mr. E. J. Stone, Radcliffe Observer at Oxford, for his great catalogue of 10,000 southern stars, formed by him from his observations at the Royal Observatory, Cape of Good Hope, during the years 1871-8, and including all the stars observed by Lacaille whilst at the Cape, 1750-4. The Valz Prize has also been adjudged to M. Tempel, Director of the Arcetri Observatory, Florence, in recognition of his numerous cometary discoveries at Marseilles, Milan, and Arcetri; these commenced in 1864, and amount to twenty in number, two of the comets being periodical, with periods of less than six years.

So great is the similarity between the elements of the small planet recently announced as discovered by Herr Palisa whilst at Vienna in February and those which had been determined for Jewua, No. 139, which was discovered by the late Prof. Watson in October, 1874, at Pekin (where he had gone to observe the transit of Venus that year), that it seems probable they will turn out to be identical. If so, the number of known small planets will remain as at the end of last year, 219. Elements recently calculated for Ismene, No. 190, show that its period, like that of Hilda, No. 153, is exceptionally long, approaching eight years in duration. Hilda's amounts, in fact, to 2,860 days; that of Ismene, according to the elements of Dr. Küstner, just published, is very little short of this, being 2,854 days.

We have received the first instalments of the 'Bibliographie Générale de l'Astronomie,' which is being prepared by MM. Houzeau and Lancaster, the Director and the Librarian of the Royal Observatory of Brussels, together with a short description of the work, accompanied by specimens of its different parts. It is to fall under three general heads, each to form, when completed, a separate volume, these containing (1) *Ouvrages*, (2) *Mémoires*, (3) *Observations*, and each head will embrace all astronomical publications from the origin of printing up to last year. Of the three divisions, it has been thought good to commence with the second, as forming a more immediate desideratum, and accordingly the two *fascicules* now before us will ultimately form portions of the second volume, or that on astronomical memoirs. The list of astronomical periodicals and periodicals (such as our own) in which an account of the progress of astronomy forms a feature will be valuable for many purposes. There is also a list of memoirs bearing on the history of astronomy, and of those which contain biographies or biographical notices of astronomers. In addition to these, the sheets of the second volume which are now published include the subjects of memoirs on spherical astronomy, theoretical astronomy, and celestial mechanics. They give a most favourable idea of the care and thoroughness with which the authors are carrying out a design for the execution of which all scientific astronomers will feel deeply indebted to them.

Prof. Mark W. Harrington, who, it will be remembered, succeeded the late Prof. Watson as Director of the Observatory at Ann Arbor, of the University of Michigan, on the removal of the latter to Madison in the autumn of 1879, has recently issued his first annual report to the Board of Regents. Several additions have been made in the past year to the instrumental equipment of the observatory, the most considerable of these being an equatorially-mounted telescope, 8 feet long, with an object-glass of 6 inches clear aperture, which, received in

November, is now set up and ready for use; it is placed, together with a new transit instrument, 4 feet in length and of 3 inches aperture, in a small observatory built a few years ago to the south-east of the large observatory. Most of the astronomical instruments have been in almost continuous use during 1880, the work consisting of observations of clock, standard, and double stars, and of planets, zone observations with the equatorial, and the search for and observations of comets. Two comets were independently discovered: the first by Herr Schäferle on April 6th, which bears his name, and the second by Prof. Harrington on September 30th, in the discovery of which he was afterwards found to have been anticipated by one day by Dr. Hartwig, of Strasbourg. Meteorological observations have been continuously carried on, giving a fair idea of the climate of that part of Michigan. The usual average of annual rainfall in that state is less than 40 inches; last year, however, at Ann Arbor it exceeded 44 inches. The highest temperature registered in the shade was 96° Fahr.; the lowest, 21° below zero, this occurring about eight o'clock in the morning on December 29th. The average height of the barometer for the seven months ending in December was 29.060 inches.

The latest observations of Pechüle's comet appear to have been made (*Astronomische Nachrichten*, No. 2366) by Herr B. von Engelhardt at Dresden, with the 12-inch equatorial of his private observatory there, on the 2nd and 3rd of March. The comet was then, he remarks, at the limit of visibility ("an der Grenze der Sichtbarkeit"); and Dr. Julius Schmidt failed to see it at that time with his inferior instrumental means at Athens, where his last observation was made on the 25th of February (*Ast. Nach.*, No. 2368).

Dr. Schmidt communicates also (in continuation of a previous paper) a large number of observations of variable stars, a subject which he pursued last year with his usual diligence. He considers that Mira (α) Ceti attained its greatest brightness, which did not exceed 4.2 magnitude, between the 20th and 25th of July. The present year will also be unfavourable for observing this very remarkable variable, as the maximum will be due about midsummer, and the star will not rise at that time until about 2 o'clock in the morning.

GEOGRAPHICAL NOTES.

MR. CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM is engaged in preparing a memoir reviewing the work of the Royal Geographical Society since its foundation in 1830. It will form part of the fiftieth volume of the Society's *Journal*, and will also be printed separately.

Signor Matteucci's last letter is dated "within sight of Abeshir, the capital of Wadai, 25th of October, 1880." The Italian explorer speaks confidently as to his ability of exploring the countries around Lake Tsad, and returning by way of Tripoli or Benghazi to Europe.

We are glad to learn from a letter of Count Antonelli's, published in the last *Bollettino* of the Italian Geographical Society, that Chiarini's journal has been saved. It promises to throw considerable light upon the Galla countries to the south of Shoa. Bianchi, Antonelli, and Cecchi are daily expected to arrive in Italy. The Marquis Antinori, however, remains for the present in Shoa, and the Committee of the Italian African Association has resolved to keep up the scientific station of Let-Marafa.

We regret to hear that Col. Flatters has been overtaken by disaster when within four days' march of Tin-Tellust, the capital of Air. Nearly all the leaders and men of the expedition have been killed in battle or died from eating poisoned dates.

The Bremen Geographical Society have asked for subscriptions in Germany in order to enable them to send a small scientific expedition to the

Chukchi peninsula in North-eastern Siberia. They desire in the first instance to despatch a competent person to make geographical and natural history investigations there and along the coast line of Behring Strait.

The forthcoming number of *Petermann's Mittheilungen* will contain the second part of C. Denhardt's report on East African exploration, which consists in the main of itineraries obtained from native traders, but supplies also a good deal of information on the native tribes and their linguistic relations towards each other. With the help of these itineraries, supplemented by those previously collected by Krapf, New, and Wakefield, there ought to be no difficulty in constructing a detailed map of the country between the ocean and the Victoria Nyanza. We understand that it is in contemplation to devote the funds of the "Rüppell-Stiftung," recently founded at Frankfurt, and named after the *doyen* of African explorers, to a further exploration of the regions of Mount Kenia, and that Herr Denhardt is prepared to lead an expedition. We hope this project will be carried out, for the valuable results obtained by Herr Denhardt during his last journey to Africa promise much for the future. But unless this scheme is carried out quickly the German explorer may be forestalled, for the Dana valley and the facilities which it presents for communicating with the interior have already attracted the attention of intending English explorers.

We hear that Count Montgelas, until lately employed in the Austrian Civil Service, has just left London for Borneo, where he will take part in the development of the great tract of country ceded a short time ago to the North Borneo Company by the Sultan of Sulu. While in this country Count Montgelas went through a course of scientific instruction, in order to fit himself for doing good and useful geographical work.

Herr von Hesse-Wartegg has gone to Massaua, accompanied by Dr. Haerner and Baron Boschau, and expects to meet there with Dr. Schweinfurth, still engaged in the exploration of Sokotra. Gerhard Rohlfs, having successfully accomplished his mission at the Court of the Emperor Johannes, is making his way northward through the Nubian desert.

SOCIETIES.

ROYAL.—*March 31.*—The President in the chair.—The following papers were read: 'On the Co-efficients of Expansion of the Diiodide of Lead (PbI₂) and of an Alloy of Iodide of Lead with Iodide of Silver (PbI₂AgI),' by Mr. G. F. Rodwell, 'Permanent Molecular Torsion of Conducting Wires produced by the Passage of an Electric Current,' by Prof. Hughes, 'On the Tendinous Intersection of the Digestic,' by Mr. G. E. Dobson, and 'Note on Protogen,' by Dr. Roscoe.

SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.—*March 31.*—A. W. Franks, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—Notice was given that the annual meeting of the Society, for the election of the President, Council, and Officers of the Society, would be held on Saturday, April 23rd, at 2 P.M.—A resolution of the Council was laid before the meeting to the effect that, having learned from their Vice-President, Mr. H. Reeve, that a subscription had been set on foot in the city of Bath for the purpose of defraying the expense of keeping the large bath permanently uncovered, the Council had voted the sum of 50*l.* towards those expenses, subject to that condition being complied with.—Mr. J. H. Cooke exhibited a flint implement from Stinchcombe Hill, Gloucestershire. It was of neolithic type, and had been broken in two, the fractured end having been afterwards shaped so as to fit a handle.—Mr. W. M. Wylie communicated a note which he had received from Dr. Keller, on the presumed use of a wooden post which had been previously described to the Society (*Proceedings*, viii. p. 253), and which Dr. Keller believed to have been used as a "monkey," or rammer, for driving piles into the bottom of the lake.—Mr. E. Freshfield made the following exhibitions and communications: 1. A collection of stone implements from Smyrna; 2. Some specimens of carved wood from churches in European Turkey, probably portions of a bishop's throne; 3. A stone capital from the church of St. Nicholas, Constantinople, with a puzzling monogram; 4. A stone tablet from some Bulgarian church, with a representation of the Trinity; 5. An account of the church of the Kalenders in Constantinople. This communication was intended to be supplemental to Mr. Freshfield's previous paper on the Christian antiquities of Constantinople, and was profusely illustrated by photographs. Mr. Freshfield was the first Christian who had been inside the church, and this is the first occasion on which photographs of that interior have been seen.

CHEMICAL.—*March 30.*—*Anniversary Meeting.*—The President, Prof. Roscoe, gave his annual address. He congratulated the Society on its flourishing condition, and touched upon the more important discoveries of the year. The supposed decomposition of chlorine and iodine by Victor Meyer had been found to be capable of another explanation. The solar and stellar evidence of the decomposition of metals accumulated by Mr. Lockyer has not yet found general acceptance by chemists. Capt. Abney and Col. Festing have discovered that the organic radicals, methyl, ethyl, &c., give characteristic absorption spectra in the infra-red part of the spectrum. Baeyer has succeeded in preparing indigo artificially, and its manufacture on the commercial scale is rapidly progressing. The Society has lost by death ten Fellows, including Sir R. Brodie, Dr. Stenhouse, Prof. W. H. Miller, and Mr. Tennant. The Longstaff Medal was presented to Prof. Thorpe, of the Yorkshire College, Leeds, as the Fellow who had done the most to promote chemical science by research. The reports of the President and Treasurer were received and adopted, and the Officers and Council elected for the ensuing year: *President*, Mr. H. E. Roscoe; *Secretaries*, Messrs. W. H. Perkin and H. E. Armstrong; *Treasurer*, Mr. W. J. Russell.

April 5.—Dr. Roscoe, President, in the chair.—The Faraday Lecture was delivered by Prof. Helmholtz 'On the Modern Development of Faraday's Conception of Electricity.'

INSTITUTION OF CIVIL ENGINEERS.—*April 5.*—Mr. J. Brunlees, V.P., in the chair.—It was announced that the Council had recently transferred six Students to the class of Members, and had admitted twenty as Students.—The monthly ballot resulted in the election of eight Members and of twenty Associate Members.—The paper read was 'On the Actual Lateral Pressure of Earthwork,' by Mr. B. Baker.

ROYAL INSTITUTION.—*April 4.*—G. Busk, Esq., Treas. and V.P., in the chair.—Mrs. C. Lasseter, Mrs. L. W. Longstaff, Mrs. E. R. Müller, Mrs. E. de la Penha, Dr. A. B. Garrod, Dr. J. L. Sullivan, Messrs. L. F. Cohen, F. Graham, H. Leonard, E. de la Penha, St. George L. F. Pitt, P. Spalding, and G. Wray were elected Members.

SOCIETY OF ARTS.—*April 4.*—Sir H. Cole in the chair.—The first of the fourth course of Cantor Lectures, 'On the Art of Lace-making,' was delivered by Mr. A. S. Cole.

April 5.—Dr. Rae in the chair.—A paper on 'Canada, the Old Colony and the New Dominion,' was read before the Foreign and Colonial Section of the Society by Mr. E. H. Hall, and gave rise to a good discussion.

April 6.—Sir P. Cunliffe Owen in the chair.—A paper 'On the Discrimination and Artistic Use of Precious Stones' was read by Prof. A. H. Church.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL INSTITUTE.—*March 22.*—F. W. Rudler, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—The election of Mr. G. B. Waterhouse was announced.—Prof. Flower exhibited a collection of crania from the island of Mallicollo, in the New Hebrides. The peculiar conformation of the heads of the people of this island attracted the attention of Capt. Cook and the naturalist Forster, who accompanied the great navigator on his second voyage, and who writes that "the depressed and backward inclining forehead causes an appearance in the looks and countenance of the natives similar to those of monkeys." Yet Cook bears testimony to the activity, intelligence, and honesty of this "ape-like nation," as he calls them. A few years ago Mr. Busk described some skulls collected in the island by the late Commodore Goodenough, and found that they all showed signs of having undergone alterations in form from pressure applied in infancy. The present collection corroborates Mr. Busk's views, some of the skulls being deformed to a remarkable degree, and closely resembling the well-known Peruvian crania from the neighbourhood of Lake Titicaca. This is the more remarkable as on no other of the numerous islands of the neighbouring ocean is the practice known to exist. Besides the deformed crania the collection contained several monumental heads, said to be those of chiefs. In these the features are modelled in clay upon the skull, apparently with the intention of preserving a likeness of the dead person; the face is painted over with red ochre, artificial eyes introduced,

and the hair elaborately dressed and ornamented with feathers. In one case the hair has been entirely removed, and a very neatly made wig substituted. The head thus prepared is stuck upon a rudely made figure of split bamboo and clay and set up in the village temple, with the weapons and small personal effects of the deceased. This is a custom not hitherto known to exist among the Mallicolles, and its motive is not completely understood, but it is obviously analogous to many others which have prevailed throughout all historical times and in many nations, manifesting itself, among other forms, in the mummified bodies of the ancient Egyptians and the marble busts over the mouldering bones in Westminster Abbey.—Mr. J. Lucas read a paper 'On the Ethnological Bearings of the terms Gipsy, Zingaro, Rom,' &c.

SOCIETY OF BIBLICAL ARCHEOLOGY.—*April 5.*—W. Morrison, Esq., in the chair.—The following communications were read: 'The Times of Israel's Servitude and Sojourning in Egypt,' by Ernest de Bunsen, and 'On the Consonants S, R, and L in Assyrian,' by Mr. T. G. Pinches.

ARISTOTELIAN.—*March 28.*—S. H. Hodgson, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. S. Oliver read the second and concluding part of a paper on Kant, which was followed by a discussion.

MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

- Mon.** Aristotelian, 7½.—Fichte: Mr. F. J. W. Morrison.
- Victoria Institute, 8.—'Supposed Palaeolithic Tools of the Valley of the Aze, Devonshire,' Mr. N. Whitely.
- Society of Arts, 8.—'Art of Lace-making,' Lecture II., Mr. A. S. Cole (Cantor Lecture).
- United Service Institution, 8½.—'Recent Experiments in Screw Propulsion,' Mr. H. Griffiths; 'Means for facilitating the Handling and Traversing of Heavy Guns,' Mr. G. Fawcett.
- Geographical, 8½.—'Kafiristan and the Sikh-Pooh Kafirs of the Hindu Kush,' Col. H. C. Tanner, with Preliminary Remarks by Mr. R. N. Coxe.
- Tues.** Statistical, 7½.—'Methods of electing Representatives,' Mr. H. R. Droop.
- Anthropological Institute, 8.—'Ethnological Relations of the Gipsies,' Mr. J. Lucas; 'Sepulchral Monuments at Bathdown, co. Wicklow,' Mr. G. A. Kimball.
- Civil Engineers, 8.—'Discussion on Mr. Baker's Paper, "The Actual Lateral Pressure of Earthwork,"' 'The Relative Value of Upland and Tidal Waters in producing Scur,' Mr. W. H. Browne.
- Wed.** Literature, 4½.—Council.
- Microscopical, 8.—'Diagrams of the London Clay,' Messrs. H. Shrubsole and F. Kitton.
- Thurs.** Telegraph Engineers, 8.—'Application of Electricity to Lighting and Heating for Domestic and other Purposes,' Mr. St. George L. Fox; 'Portable Absolute Galvanometer for Strong Currents, and "New Transmission Dynamometer," Prof. Perry and Ayrton.
- Mathematical, 8.—'Geodesic Curvature of a Curve on a Surface,' Prof. Cayley.

Science Gossip.

The whole stock of the late Mr. Gould's ornithological works, and also the 'Mammals of Australia,' with all the copyright and other interests involved in them, has this week been purchased from the executors by Messrs. Henry Sotheran & Co. The work last finished was the 'Birds of Great Britain,' in five volumes, folio, and the 'Birds of Asia' are just on the point of completion. Mr. Gould's famous collection of stuffed humming birds, together with his unique collection of unmounted birds' skins, has been purchased by the Trustees of the British Museum for 3,000*l.* The executors, in compliance with the wish of Mr. Gould that they should find a final resting-place in the national collection, offered them to the British Museum authorities at what may be considered an inadequate price.

Dr. P. MARTIN DUNCAN has prepared 'An Abstract of the Geology of India' for the use of the students of the Royal Indian Engineering College, Cooper's Hill. A third edition has just been published, which will be found to convey a very large amount of information on Indian geology.

MR. CLARENCE KING, the head of the National Geological Survey of the United States, has resigned, and President Garfield has appointed Major J. W. Powell as his successor. Major Powell is well known by his report 'On the Exploration of the Colorado River' and his paper 'On the Arid Lands of the West.'

PROF. EDWARD KINCH, of the Imperial College of Agriculture, Tokio, Japan, has been appointed to the chair of Theoretical and Agricultural Chemistry at the Royal Agricultural College, Cirencester. Mr. Kinch was for three years and a half the senior assistant to Prof. Church in this college.

M. PASTEUR, Member of the Institute of

France, is about to receive the grand gold medal of the Agricultural Society of France for his researches upon fermentations and contagions and their applications to medicine and to agriculture.

SIR W. THOMSON writes:—"I think it right to call your attention to the enclosed extract from the official report of a statement which I made, in the course of a discussion at the Institution of Civil Engineers, on the 8th of last month, on tide gauges and tide-predicting machines. As your journal contains the only permanent report of proceedings not reported in the official volumes of the Bradford and, so far as I know, of all the earlier meetings of the British Association, you may desire that it should contain, even though eight years after date, a correction of the mistake now pointed out." The passage is as follows:—"It had only yesterday come to his knowledge that in the report in the *Athenæum* of the meeting of the British Association at Bradford in 1873 the tide predictor had been described as 'Mr. Roberts's instrument.' The origin of that misapprehension had been explained by Mr. Roberts in a letter to the author of date October 23rd, 1873, informing him that a label describing the instrument as of his (Mr. Roberts's) design had been affixed to the instrument by mistake during his absence. No doubt the reporter had taken his information from the false label. He should not have troubled the members with such a statement, but that he wished to make it clear that he had dealt in a perfectly fair manner with those who had worked in connexion with the tide-predicting machine." So far as we remember, we understood Mr. Roberts, wrongly as it now appears, to say that the machine was of his invention.

AN important contribution to the knowledge of fluid enclosures in rocks is contained in the March number of *Silliman's Journal*. The felspar quarry of Branchville, in Connecticut, has during the past three years yielded a considerable number of new minerals, which have been described by Prof. Brush and Dr. E. S. Dana, of Yale College. A variety of quartz has been found which is so highly charged with cavities containing liquefied carbonic acid that it detonates when struck with a hammer, and flies to pieces when heated. Taking advantage of the latter circumstance, Mr. A. W. Wright has collected the released gas for examination, and finds it to be essentially carbonic acid with a trace of nitrogen, the second fluid in the cavity being water. Another paper arising from an examination of the same substance, 'On the Cause of the Spontaneous Movement of Gas Bubbles in Microscopic Cavities in Minerals,' is contained in the same number. It is due to Mr. G. W. Hawes, late of Yale, the recently appointed Keeper of the National Museum of Minerals at Washington.

At the Séance of March 7th of the Académie des Sciences a note of M. A. Muntz was presented by M. Hervé Mangon, 'Sur la Présence de l'Alcool dans le Sol, dans les Eaux, dans l'Atmosphère.' M. Muntz has developed the method depending on the change of alcohol into iodoform, so that one-millionth part of alcohol can be detected in water. Alcohol is found by him in nearly all natural waters, in snow, in soils rich in organic matters, and in the atmosphere.

FINE ARTS

SOCIETY OF BRITISH ARTISTS.—FIFTY EIGHTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION, NOW OPEN at the Suffolk Street Galleries, Pall Mall East, from Nine to Six daily.—Admission, 1s.
THOS. ROBERTS, Secretary.

SOCIETY OF LADY ARTISTS.—EXHIBITION NOW OPEN, Ten till Half-past Five.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.—The CLASS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; Master, W. H. FISK, Esq. Visitor, GEORGE B. LESLIE, Esq., R.A.

GENERAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS.—Dudley Gallery, Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly.—The SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION, OPEN DAILY, from Ten till Six.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
R. F. McNAIR, Secretary.

THE SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF CABINET PICTURES by Artists of the British and Foreign Schools is NOW OPEN at THOMAS McLEAN'S Gallery, 7, Haymarket, next the Theatre.—Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORKS, 'CHRIST LEAVING the PRÆTORIUM,' 'CHRIST ENTERING JERUSALEM,' and 'MOSES before PHARAOH,' each 33 by 22 feet, with 'Dream of Pilate's Wife,' 'Soldiers of the Cross,' 'A Day Dream,' 'Rainbow Landscape' (Loch Carron, Scotland), &c., at the DORÉ GALLERY, 33, New Bond Street. Daily, Ten to Six.—1s.

Hippolyte Bellangé et son Œuvre. Par Jules Adeline. (Paris, Quantin.)

HIPPOLYTE BELLANGÉ was one of that small group of artists who, throughout the epoch of the Restoration, dwelt with fond enthusiasm upon the warlike glories of the First Empire, and, living on into the reign of the third Napoleon, formed a link between Gros and the modern school of military painting, now brilliantly led by De Neuville and Detaille. With the name of Bellangé the author of this biography, M. Jules Adeline, specially groups those of Charlet and Charlet's pupil Raffet; but although these three men stand in close proximity from a certain point of view, there are, in truth, very important differences to be noted in their work and character—differences which both individualize them as artists and qualify the nature of their influence on the general public.

Charlet and Raffet are known to us almost wholly by their lithographs; Charlet painted a little, and Raffet has left us one or two water-colours, but into lithography they put their very lives. Bellangé, on the other hand, from the moment that he could command an interior, forsook the method which he had practised in common with Charlet, who was his companion in the *atelier* of Gros, and devoted himself to work on a large scale, as indeed the galleries of Versailles and the museums of Rouen and Bordeaux bear witness. And the contrast which is presented by the different methods of expression which each finally adopted may be traced also in their way of approaching their subject, for Charlet's comic humour always rose to the surface, even when he was depicting the most tragic scenes, whereas Bellangé, although he would now and again in his smaller work show keen appreciation of a joke, by far the more frequently dwelt upon episodes which he treated with unalloyed pathos. Finally this tendency completely gained the upper hand, and if his 'Bataille de Wagram' (Versailles) remains his most important professional achievement, Bellangé will certainly live longest in popular recollection by the 'Retraite de Moscou' (Collection Demidoff) and 'Les Deux Amis,' a work which is still, we believe, in the possession of the present Duke of Hamilton. M. Adeline gives us sketches by himself of the leading groups of both these pictures, so that the reader may judge for himself of the way in which the painter has treated in each instance the dramatic situation. In these sketches we miss the artistic qualities which are evident in the reproductions of Bellangé's own drawings, but we are nevertheless able to recognize the pathetic despair of the vivandière who, in the retreat from Moscow, bears her dying child through frost and snow, whilst the strong man at her side meets her appealing eyes with the bitter consciousness that there is no help in him; and a very rough suggestion of 'Les Deux Amis' is sufficient to interest us in the touching fate of the two lads who left the College of St. Cyr to die hand in hand before the walls of Sebastopol.

But perhaps the peculiar character of Bellangé's influence on the public—an influ-

ence which he shared not only with Charlet, but also with Horace Vernet—will be better understood from the study of his lithographs than from that of his paintings. These artists, who all welcomed the July revolution because it brought them back the tricolour which they adored, were men cast in the same mould as Béranger, and the historical importance of their work lies in the fact that the fusion of democratic ideas with Napoleonic traditions which made the Second Empire possible was brought about to a great extent by their co-operation. The spirit which breathes in Béranger's 'Vieux Drapeau,'

Las d'errer avec la Victoire,
Des lois il deviendra l'appui,

corresponds exactly to the spirit which animated the long series of Bellangé's contributions to the lithographic albums and comic journals of Paris between 1825-35. "Et de deux—Vive la Charte!" comes close on the heels of "Tenez! voyez-vous, M. le Curé, pour moi, le v'là, l'Père Éternel," the famous legend which explains the reverent gesture of a peasant in whose cottage a portrait of the first Napoleon figures as a *sujet de sainteté*.

Of this well-known lithograph M. Adeline has given a reproduction which will enable the reader to divine something of the extreme delicacy of Bellangé's powers of observing fine shades of feeling, whilst the numerous heliographs from his original drawings show the peculiar vividness and interest with which he realized and rendered the aspect of the "grognaard." The biography with which the book opens is short; there is, indeed, little to tell of Bellangé's life which may not best be learned from the catalogue of works which fills more than half the volume. This catalogue has been worked out with zealous care, M. Adeline having done his best to include even every drawing of the slightest importance left by Bellangé, published or unpublished. He is full of enthusiasm for his subject, and from this very enthusiasm probably springs the sole fault with which we are inclined to reproach him—a want of discrimination which leads him to treat of things small or great with equal effusion, and which affects not only his critical judgment, but also his literary style.

EXHIBITION OF THE SOCIETY OF PAINTER-ETCHERS, NEW BOND STREET.

THIS new exhibition proves that etching is making progress enough to demand, if not to require, a separate field of display. This process of division marks the progress of art in modern days. Painting in oil and painting in watercolours have been separated, and exercises in "black and white" have found a place of refuge in the Dudley Gallery. Architecture has had an exhibition of its own in Conduit Street. It will soon, we suppose, be the turn of sculpture to demand a separate home.

We shall pass over a considerable number of excellent works because they are not new. This remark applies to some of the contributions of Messrs. Alma Tadema, Chattock, E. George, F. S. Haden, A. H. Haig, J. C. Hook, A. Legros, L. L'Hermitte, the brothers Slocombe, J. Tissot, and others, and among so many etchings we must perforce overlook not a few good ones. The Society of Painter-Etchers has made a mistake in good-naturedly accepting more than four hundred works for its first exhibition. Nobody can study more than a

hundred at one visit; the great number of examples daunts even the most courageous visitor, who cannot fail to see that his attention ought not to have been called to more than five score of the works which cover the walls of the Hanover Gallery. We supply notes of the following in their order on the walls, without regard to precedence of any other kind.

Rue des Cordonniers, Dives (No. 1), by Mr. C. M. Nichols, proves the draughtsman's strong sense of the value of a broad effect of contrasted light and shadow with a dexterous and searching mode of outlining. Half the vista is in shadow, half in light.—The drawing of Mr. Legros's pupil, Mr. G. W. Rhead, is solid and careful, but his *Breton Peasant* (23), a head, is rather academic than artistic in its motive.—Several plates in this gallery attest the skill and learning of the draughtsmen; among these are the contributions of M. Otto Weber, of which *Mid-day Meal* (33) and *A Moment's Rest* (34) are first rate. They are almost pictures, so solid is their modelling, so rich are their tones, and so wealthy in "colour" are they. The subjects are field scenes, with horses at the plough.—Three etchings bear a name which is new to us, that of M. F. Duveneck, who is a very close copyist of Mr. Whistler's later mode of working. The subjects are Venetian views, vistas of buildings on the Riva with numerous figures and boats. They are very delicately touched and outlined, and exhibit a spottiness which, although characteristic, is injurious to breadth. The effect of bright yet softened lustre is secured.—M. Wilberg's *Venice from the Riva degli Schiavoni* (46) is, notwithstanding a heavy sky, full of light.—Of Mr. Chattock's five contributions, one is an old friend, and of the others the best is *Ulpha Bridge* (58), a landscape distinguished by an impressive mode of illumination and wonderfully sound drawing. *The Moorhen* (59), by the same, is a striking example of how to draw trees.—*The Wayside Inn* (71), by Mr. A. F. Bellows, is a charming subject delicately drawn.

A goodly proportion of these works evince conscientious study in outlining and other searching modes of execution; another group proves the artists' attention to breadth of effect, i.e., the true development of studies in light and shadow, while very few etchers indeed rival the contributions of M. O. Weber in respect to the rendering of the chiaroscuro of colour, local and general.—Reflected light is the subject of Mr. A. H. Haig's soft and solid *Old Swedish Country Church* (91), of which the vault is beautifully treated.—The same might be said of Mr. Kent Thomas's *St. Cuthbert's Screen, St. Alban's Abbey* (109), which we have seen before. Here textures, forms, and illumination are rendered perfectly and with a sense of the beauty of fine draughtsmanship which deserves much admiration.—*The Quiet Hour* (250), by Mr. Haig, may be called a romance in tone and the composition of picturesque buildings; it deserves more space than we can now spare. *The Vesper Bell* (251), by the same etcher, which we long ago criticized, is better known, but is not quite so refined.

Mr. D. Law's *Henley* (107), another illustration of careful drawing, is extremely rich, broad, and soft, and it is marked by poetic sentiment.—Solid as sculpture, excellently outlined, and modelled with consummate care is *Le Jubé de St. Étienne du Mont de Paris* (117), a well-known work of high merit by M. G. Greux.—We must not omit to notice two other old friends, which, owing much to the exemplary skill of Mr. Seymour Haden as a printer, are fortunately represented here—we mean the rich and Cyp-like *River Scene, Holland* (155), by Mr. Hook, his *Mushroom Gatherers* (156), and two others, one of which is unusually interesting from an unfinished state of the plate.—Mr. E. George's prints, *On the Quai, Dieppe*, (169) and *Tower, Amsterdam* (170), depart from the character of etchings to become, like the contributions of MM. Weber and Kent Thomas, almost engravings. We do not like

them the less on this account. Few engravers draw with so much intelligence, delicacy, and firmness as appear in this group of examples.—*Ely during a Flood* (210), by Mr. R. Farren, is extremely luminous, but the effect of the tall dark tower against the lighted sky, though beautiful, is rather trite.—Mr. A. B. Hall's *Japanese Bronze* (216) is peculiarly severe and solid, admirably foreshortened.—The *Putting in Commission* (224) of M. Ballin, a group of shipping, will bear examination on account of its draughtsmanship and the poising of the ponderous hulls in the water. We think the subject offers poetic suggestions which the artist, contrary to his wont, has not appreciated.—Mr. S. H. Baker's *Near Ludlow* (245) is a good rendering of twilight on a woody waste.—The soundness of Mr. F. Slocombe's *Pinner Hill* (244) is commendable. It is luminous and simple in execution.—*Unloading* (301), by Mr. C. M. Nichols, craft on a beach, is very solid, and, being careful, rich in tone.

Mr. F. Seymour Haden has contributed liberally to the exhibition, which in a great measure owes its existence to him. These specimens of his taste, and of his knowledge of his materials and of their use, offer valuable lessons in the technique of the art they illustrate with so much success. Some of them are quite new to us, others are better known. It is impossible here to do more than recommend them to the visitor, who may do well to select for attentive study the attractive landscape called *The Sluice* (336), the effect of which is Rembrandtish; likewise *The Lovers' Walk* (339), an avenue of willows; it is distinguished by atmospheric felicity, keeping, and true characterization.—Mr. Legros imparts a serious, even sad, pathos to every subject he studies; not "sicklied o'er," but masculine, and yet instinct with the "pale cast of thought," and dignified by the very simplicity of the subjects and treatment; a work like *Death and the Woodman* (344) embodies a peculiar reading of that frequently illustrated subject, and is a poem as well as a picture, while *On the Canal* (346) is a marvel of delicacy, refinement, with beautiful tonicity, and a pearl-like softness. The student will appreciate the *Portrait of G. F. Watts, Esq.* (350), *In the Marshes* (351), and *Rocky Landscape* (352), all by the same.—To the above excellent etchings let us add Mr. J. Tissot's *Mavourneen* (374) and Mr. H. Hardy's *Lion* (dry point) (381).

NOTES FROM ROME.

FRESH discoveries are announced from Ostia. Behind the stage of the theatre (which appears to have had a wooden floor resting on brick walls) opens a square surrounded by colonnades. The columns on the side nearer to the stage are of bigio marble with capitals of the Corinthian order; on the three other wings the shafts are of brickwork coated with stucco. A rare bas-relief cut on one of the marble columns represents the *Genius Castrorum Peregrinorum* of Rome, which barracks are known to have existed on the Celian, between the churches of S. Stefano Rotondo and Sta. Maria in Dominica. The genius is represented as a youth with long curly hair and a bulla round his neck, sacrificing on a burning altar with the left hand, and holding the cornucopia with the right. The inscription below tells us the names of a couple of soldiers at whose expense the bas-relief was cut. The names are Optatianus and Pudens. Underneath the portico there are doors leading into large apartments, which were the property of the town of Ostia, as appears, first, from the inscription *DECVRIORVM DECRETIO* engraved upon the beautiful altar, which I described in a recent letter, and which was found here; secondly, from the water-pipes of the fountains, which are labelled *COLONIAE COLONORVM OSTIENSIVM*. In the centre of the open area the remains of a temple have been found.

The construction of the theatre has been commonly attributed to Hadrian, although it seemed rather strange that such a wealthy, enterprising,

and highly cultivated town should have waited so long for such a popular place of amusement. According to the latest inscriptions the theatre was built by Agrippa in his third consulship. Septimius Severus and Caracalla, having restored the building, caused a long inscription to be engraved on the marble frieze above the stage. One hundred and twenty fragments have already been found, but, being mostly formed of a single letter, they escape an epigraphic reconstruction. I am able to make out the last three lines only, which read as follows:—

TRIBVNIC . POTES IMP ICOS . II . ET
MARCVS . AVRELIVS . ANTONINVS . CAESAR
DEDICAVERVNT.

The letters were of gilt bronze and four inches high.

From the bed of the Tiber several interesting monuments have been dredged: a small marble pedestal dedicated to an APXON of a Jewish synagogue named Jason; a fragment of a terminal stone of the old embankment raised A.D. 121 by L. Messius Rusticus, "curator alvei et riparum Tiberis, et cloacarum urbis"; a fragment of another stone, belonging to the set raised under Tiberius by a committee of five senators, of which C. Vibius Rufus was the chairman; some five thousand coins of no value whatever; a piece of the frieze of the old Ponte Sisto, with the name of Valentinianus III.; and a fragment of the "Fasti Saliorum Palatinorum," dated A.D. 226.

The municipality of Rome, on the advice of the Archaeological Commission, is engaged in forming a collection of plans of Rome, from the prototype engraved in marble under Septimius Severus to contemporary maps. The collection is gaining in number and value every day. Among the documents ready for exhibition, I can mention a fac-simile of Leon Battista Alberti's bird's-eye view of Rome, from the original in the Museo Civico at Mantua; a fac-simile from Benozzo Gozzoli's fresco in the church of S. Austin at San Geminiano, representing the panorama of the town from Monte Mario; copies from Hartmann Schedel's (1493), Alessandro Strozzi's (1479), and other cosmographic works, besides a large number of more recent maps.

R. LANCIANI.

SALES.

MESSES. CHRISTIE, MANSON & WOODS sold on the 1st and 2nd inst. the following, from various collections:—Water-colour drawings: Mr. Alingham, *The Young Student*, 52l. D. Cox, *A Landscape, with running water*, 54l. J. Israels, *Looking out*, 52l. Pictures: T. S. Cooper, *A Sunny Summer Evening in the Marshes*, 295l. H. W. B. Davis, *Returning Home*, 619l.; *Near the Thames, Oxfordshire*, 168l. H. Garland, *Collecting Cattle in the Highlands*, 115l. J. M'Whirter, *The Source of the River*, 225l. E. Frère, *The Woodcutter*, 148l.; *The Drummer Boy*, 126l.; *The Amateur Musician*, 126l. J. Tissot, *The Tête-à-tête*, 126l.; *Lilacs*, 236l.; *The Convalescent*, 330l. A. Scheffer, *The Giaour*, 120l. W. P. Frith, "I know a maiden fair to see: beware!" 156l.; *Scene from 'The Good-Natured Man'*, 420l. Miss E. Thompson, *Tito Melema*, 131l. R. Ansdell, *Scotch Sheep*, 609l. Sir J. Gilbert, *King Charles I. leaving Westminster Hall after Sentence of Death*, 498l. Sir E. Landseer, *A Highland Lassie*, 320l. J. T. Linnell, *Opening the Gate*, 430l. C. Stanfield, *Tintagel Castle, Coast of Cornwall*, 640l. P. H. Calderon, *The Queen of the Tournament*, 404l. E. M. Ward, *Charles II. and Lady Russell*, 519l. J. Phillip, *The Scotch Baptism*, 1,018l. A. Elmore, *Paris, June 20th, 1792*, 210l.; *Life in Algiers*, 388l. E. Long, *Unconvinced*, 388l. E. M. Ward, *The Execution of Montrose*, 103l. J. Sant, *An Easter Offering*, 204l. Henriette Browne, *The Sisters of Charity*, 519l. J. E. Hodgson, *Army Reorganization in Morocco*, 262l. A. L. Egg, *Scene from 'Taming of the Shrew'*, 304l. D. Roberts, *Bethlehem, the City of*

David, looking toward the Land of Moab and the Dead Sea, 105l. Rosa Bonheur, View in Normandy, 525l. Sir A. W. Callcott, View near Dort, 210l. E. Crofts, Ligny, 168l. P. H. Calderon, The Gaele's Daughter, 293l. J. Smart, In the Pass of Lyon, 157l. W. Etty, The Triumph of Cleopatra, 451l. J. W. Oakes, Land's End, calm evening, 126l. E. C. Williams and H. B. Willis, A View near Horsemenden, Kent, with cattle, and figures at a cottage door, 178l. E. C. Williams and W. Shayer, A View near Wantage, Berkshire, with peasants and horses halting at an inn door, 110l. R. Ansdell, Bringing Home the Deer, 220l. H. Lazerges, Algerians, and The Companion, 178l.

The collection of M. Roxard de la Salle was sold last week at the Hôtel Drouot. It consisted of thirty-five pictures, which fetched 151,845 francs. Among these were:—Camphuysen, Halte de Chasse, 9,200. Carlo Dolci, Hérodiade, 4,100. Van Goyen, Habitations Rustiques près d'un Canal, 4,100; Effet d'Hiver, 4,100. Frans Hals, Le Jeune Homme à l'Éillet, 10,000. Peter de Hoogh, Un Intérieur Hollandaise, 30,000. Thomas de Keyser, Portrait de Femme, 4,000. Carl Van Loo, Madame Adélaïde, Fille de Louis XV., en Diane, 10,100. Nattier, Madame Henriette, Fille de Louis XV., en Vestale, 7,000. Van der Meer, Une Matinée d'Automne au Soleil Levant, 10,300. Ribera, Le Baptême du Christ, 5,000. Rubens, Portrait Equestre de l'Infant Don Ferdinand d'Autriche, 13,000. Vlioger, Les Dunes de Scheveningen, 9,100. Em. De Witte, Intérieur d'un Temple Protestant, 5,100.

Five-Act Gossip.

THE Society of Painters in Water Colours has undoubtedly done well in anticipating by a fortnight the usual time for opening the more important of its two exhibitions. The fact that the first week in May has lately been signalized by the opening of the *Salon*, Royal Academy, Grosvenor Gallery, Society of Painters in Water Colours, and the Institute of Painters in Water Colours more than justifies the determination of the Society to be beforehand in future. The private view of the contents of the gallery in Pall Mall East is, therefore, appointed for to-day (Saturday); the public opening will be on Monday next.

THE under-mentioned private views refer to this week. Yesterday (Friday), at the Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly, Mrs. Butler's 'Charge of the Greys at Waterloo.' To-day (Saturday), at 25, Bedford Street, Covent Garden, Messrs. Goupil & Co.'s exhibition of water-colour drawings and oil paintings by modern Dutch artists; and at 157, New Bond Street, the 'Collections of the Art-Furnishers' Alliance.'

Mrs. BUTLER'S (Miss Thompson's) large picture, of which there was considerable talk the year before last, has been sent from Windsor to the Royal Academy, and has, we understand, been accepted by the selecting committee.

MR. R. DOYLE hopes to finish in time for the forthcoming Grosvenor Gallery Exhibition a large drawing with a great many figures, representing the triumphant entry of a popular queen into a crowded old town, the time being what may be called the "Maximilian period," which gives great scope for picturesque accessories and fantastic actions and costumes, and ample variety of incidents.

WE are requested to state that the "Hogarth Club" is about to remove from Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, to Albemarle Street, Piccadilly, and that the annual dinner of the society is fixed for the 28th inst., at the Criterion. Mr. Alma Tadema will take the chair. This artistic and literary club is the second which has existed under what Thackeray, writing of the former one, called "Hogarth's honest sign." Its predecessor was originally housed in Piccadilly and afterwards in Waterloo Place.

THE last fragment of the wooden shed which for many years disfigured the noble façade of the British Museum has been removed; two Easter Island sculptures, the rudest statues in the world, are all that remain behind the colonnade, with the architectural effect of which their presence does not interfere.

THE annual Congress of the British Archaeological Association will be held at Malvern about the end of August.

THE Rev. S. R. Macphail, of Liverpool, has in the press a history of the religious house or priory of Pluscadyn in Morayshire, one of the three Scottish houses of the Order of Vallis Caualium, or Val des Choux, in Burgundy. It will contain some fac-similes of charters granted by early Scottish kings to the priory.

THE Rev. A. C. Smith, Rector of Yatesbury, is preparing a coloured 'Map of a Hundred Square Miles round Avebury,' with a key to the British and Roman remains occurring there, forming a "guide to the British and Roman antiquities of North Wilts."

MR. NORTH'S book on 'The Church Bells of the County and City of Lincoln,' their founders, inscriptions, traditions, and peculiar uses, with a brief history of church bells in Lincolnshire, chiefly from original and contemporaneous records, is ready for the press. It will be uniform in size with the author's 'Chronicle of the Church of St. Martin in Leicester,' and 'The Church Bells of Leicestershire,' Northamptonshire, and Rutland.

SEVERAL pictures will shortly be added to the collection of the works of Mr. Millais now on view at 148, New Bond Street.

It is our duty to record the death of Mr. James Collinson, formerly (1861 till 1870) a member of the Society of British Artists, and well known as the painter of *genre* subjects of English humble life. He remains in some degree noteworthy as one of the original seven Pre-Raphaelite Brethren, i.e., one of the five painters of that fraternity. Mr. Collinson's most important picture was the masterpiece of his Pre-Raphaelite period, entitled 'An Incident in the Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary,' designed as an illustration of C. Kingsley's 'The Saint's Tragedy,' which was No. 177 of the exhibition of the National Institution (Portland Gallery), 1851. Having accepted Roman Catholic discipline, he seceded from the "P. R. B.," and passed some time (from 1852 to 1854) in a convent. Emerging from this he returned to art in a much less ambitious rôle than before. In chronological order the incidents of his career seem to have been as follows. He was a pupil in the Royal Academy, and made his first appearance in the exhibition of that body in 1847 with 'The Charity Boy's Debut,' a humorous and homely study which promised the development of considerable powers analogous to those of Mr. J. Clark, whose genial *genre* pictures have pleased innumerable observers. 'The Rivals' appeared at the Royal Academy in 1848; 'Italian Image Boys' in 1849; 'Answering the Emigrant's Letter' in 1850. Each of these productions proved the growth of a serious tendency in studies and execution, but the painter's conversion to Pre-Raphaelitism, which had occurred in 1848-9, was marked by the exhibition in 1851 of the before-named 'St. Elizabeth,' which had occupied much of the interval of time in question. This, notwithstanding considerable defects, is a very creditable work indeed. It now belongs to Mr. Park, of Long Acre (C. Roberson & Co.). After this date Mr. Collinson was an exhibitor at the Academy in 1855, 1857, 1858, 1860, 1862, 1863, 1864, 1865, 1869, and 1870. He contributed to the British Institution in 1856, 1857, 1858, 1859, and 1860. His works appeared with those of the Society of British Artists from 1857, and, including the period of his membership, till 1870. Besides 'St. Eliza-

beth' and others, he sent pictures to the Portland Gallery in 1857.

AN important legacy has fallen to the Library of the City of Paris. M. Berger has bequeathed a thousand volumes, comprising prints and engravings of the ancient masters.

At the Librairie de l'Art, 134, New Bond Street, may be seen a small collection of drawings in water colours, representing South African scenes, flowers, trees, herbs, and the like, the productions of Miss C. Frere, exhibited in aid of the South African Colonial Relief Fund.

It is understood that the approaching *Salon* will contain a portrait of M. Picard by M. Goupil; 'L'Interrogatoire' and a portrait of a lady by M. J. P. Laurens; and 'Beau Temps,' by M. Heilbuth.

AN exhibition of a novel kind is to be held at the Palais de l'Industrie, Paris, in July next, after the closing of the *Salon*. A commission of inquiry and discovery, which was sent into Tunis in 1880 by the French Government, has discovered at Utica (now Biserta), amidst ruined temples, palaces, and circuses, 700 works of Roman art, chiefly vases, 300 inscriptions, and some admirable mosaics. They will for a time be displayed in the Champs Elysées. Ultimately they will be deposited in the Louvre.

THE new church at Haworth, which has been substituted for that venerable edifice which should have been sacred to the memories of the Brontës, has been finished and consecrated. The design is that of a local firm, thus proving that Charlotte Brontë was not honoured in her own country. The old tower has been "worked into the new building," whatever that may mean. Why have the women of England, many of whom make so much fuss in search of their "rights," allowed the destruction of the monument of one of the bravest and best women of genius of this century?

RECENT excavations at Combe Hill, Kingston-on-Thames, have yielded numerous relics of the early British period. The *factilia* include small cup-like vessels of coarse dark clay, hand made, and not turned on a wheel, whorls, a mould, and a slab or tile pierced with rough holes; the metal remains consist of pieces of unwrought bronze, spear-heads, and celts. In one of the food-vessels some grains of wheat still remain. Extensive diggings in the New Red Sandstone, on the site of an ancient burial-place at Stapenhill, near Burton, are revealing some interesting phases of archaic British sculpture. Among the finds are urns of ornamental design with burnt human bones; a female skeleton with left arm crossed on the breast, and highly ornamental arm by the side and iron buckle; glass and amber beads with a fastening for a necklace; hand-made drinking-cups; an urn containing a small fibula and fictile beads; another with teeth, part of a skull, a buckle, beads, and a Roman coin of the "Urbs Romæ" type pierced, to be worn as a personal ornament; and a third urn with burnt bones and highly ornamented ivory beads. The skeletons lie in various positions and are associated with several types of weapons. The most important feature is the presence of pieces of flints in close proximity to some of the bones.

M. DAVIOUD, the architect of the Palace of the Trocadéro, is dead. He was made a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour in 1862 and an Officer in 1878. At the Universal Exhibition of that year he gained a medal of the second class.

MUSIC

THE WEEK.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—Mr. Cowen's Third Symphony.
MANHATTAN HOUSE.—Guildhall Orchestra Society.
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—London Musical Society.
ST. JAMES'S HALL.—The Bach Choir.

THE success which attended the production of Mr. F. H. Cowen's Third Symphony

last December at St. James's Hall afforded ample justification for bringing it to a second hearing last Saturday at the Crystal Palace. It may be said without hesitation that our opinion of the work improves on further acquaintance. While we still adhere to the judgment we previously expressed, that the first and second movements are the best parts of the symphony, and that the *finale* is not equal to the preceding portions, we are bound to add that this last movement seemed both more intelligible and more interesting on a second hearing than on a first. The symphony is a composition which as a whole is an honour to English art no less than to its writer. Of the performance it is impossible to speak too highly. Nothing is more remarkable than the extreme care with which Mr. Manns, though himself a German, prepares all the works of native composers which are brought out at the Crystal Palace; and certainly no work ever received more ample justice than Mr. Cowen's symphony. The remainder of the concert may be briefly dismissed. Herr Joachim played the *adagio* and *allegro* from Spohr's Sixth Concerto and his own Variations for Violin and Orchestra, both of which pieces had been previously heard at these concerts. The two movements from Spohr's concerto were transposed in their order, the *allegro* being played after the *adagio* instead of before it. It is doubtful whether, on artistic grounds, such an alteration of a composer's intentions can be justified, however much may be said in its favour on the mere ground of expediency. Herr Joachim is so genuine an artist that we are disposed to think he may have some authority with which we are unacquainted for the change. Miss Edith Santley and Mr. F. King were the vocalists at this concert; the lady making her first appearance at Sydenham, and, by her pleasing though not powerful voice and thoroughly artistic style, creating a favourable impression. Mr. King is rapidly taking a place among our best baritones. Schumann's overture to 'Genoveva' concluded an excellent concert.

There cannot be a truer or more hopeful sign of the spread of musical culture than the rapid growth of amateur associations whose motto is art, not profit. On Saturday last two societies of this description—one instrumental and the other vocal—appealed, not exactly to the public, but at any rate to large miscellaneous audiences, for sympathy and, we presume, criticism. The Guildhall Orchestral Society is now a large body, the list of performers at the concert held in the Egyptian Hall, Mansion House, consisting of 115 names. Among them, however, were several professionals, and this contingent is likely to continue indispensable, as there are some orchestral instruments which few, if any, amateurs would care to make their specialty. Any want of balance in an amateur band must, therefore, to some extent be excused. The programme on Saturday was well diversified, including examples of various styles of composition, among which may be named Mendelssohn's 'Meeresstille' Overture, the first movement of Schubert's unfinished Symphony, and the Hungarian March from Berlioz's 'Faust.' Very great credit is due to the conductor, Mr. Weist Hill, for the results achieved, which were in every in-

stance satisfactory, and in one or two of real excellence. Vocal and instrumental solos were supplied, chiefly by pupils of the Guildhall School of Music.

The London Musical Society is similar in its objects to the Bach Choir, and if its performances are not yet marked by the same artistic perfection, it should be remembered that it has not been so long in the field, and that the cream of amateur ability was probably attracted to the older society. The selection of works for performance at Saturday's concert was in every respect admirable. It commenced with Leo's "Dixit Dominus," a fine example of the old Italian composer, and the merits of which were discussed when the work was given at Cambridge in December, 1879, and at Gloucester in September last. With this was contrasted the supremely beautiful but very difficult 137th Psalm of Goetz. Herr Max Bruch's Violin Concerto in *c* minor, played by Herr Emil Mahr, and a "Magnificat" of Herr Silas formed the second part of the concert. The principal vocalists were the Viscountess Folkestone, Miss Anna Williams, Miss Jessie Jones, Miss Wakefield, Mr. Charles Wade, and the Hon. Spencer G. Lyttelton, and the conductor was Mr. Joseph Barnby.

The Bach Choir gave its second concert on Wednesday evening with the programme announced in last week's *Athenæum*. The revival of Handel's 'Alexander's Feast' was the chief event of interest, for the work had dropped out of the concert repertory of late years. The last performance in London was, so far as our recollection serves, given under Mr. Joseph Barnby's direction in May, 1870. The reasons for this neglect are not far to seek. The breadth and majesty conspicuous in Handel's oratorios must ever appeal to musical hearers of every shade of opinion; but in his secular works we only note forms and mannerisms long since grown old-fashioned, if not effete. Thus much of the music of 'Alexander's Feast' can only be listened to with curiosity—certainly not with pleasure. The version given on Wednesday was practically that of Mozart, which does not include the movements subsequent to the chorus, "Let old Timotheus yield the prize," where Dryden's poem ends and the additions of Newburgh Hamilton begin. But some further slight and judicious curtailments were made, the performance even then being lengthy almost to weariness. It cannot be said that the choir was heard to advantage in Handel's music, simple though it be compared with some of the works given with the utmost success by this body of executants. Indecision, a tendency to drag the time, and a general sense of tameness characterized the performance, and the work therefore created less effect than it might have done with a more vigorous rendering. A greater contrast to 'Alexander's Feast' than Brahms's 'Deutsches Requiem' can scarcely be conceived. We need not again enlarge on the massive dignity, lofty imagery, and deep pathos of this truly representative work of the German composer. But the Bach Choir was well advised to allow it a place for the second time in their programmes, as music of this description can only be appreciated at its full value after familiarity with its details has been gained.

Considering the lateness of the hour and the fatigue the choir had already undergone, the requiem went surprisingly well even to the end. Of the principal vocalists who took part in the concert, Mrs. Osgood, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and Mr. Santley, it need only be said that they gave complete satisfaction, and Mr. Otto Goldschmidt conducted with his usual earnestness and care.

MUSICAL LITERATURE.

Music and Musicians: Essays and Criticism. By Robert Schumann. Translated, Edited, and Annotated by Fanny Raymond Ritter. Second Series. (Reeves.)

Organs and Organ Building. By C. A. Edwards. ('The Bazaar' Office.)

Novello's Music Primers.—No. 20. Composition. By Dr. Stainer. No. 21. Dictionary of Musical Terms. By Messrs. Stainer and Barrett. (Novello & Co.)

Hullah's Method of Teaching Singing—The Manual. (Longmans & Co.)

A SELECTION from Schumann's critical writings, translated into English by Madame Ritter, was published a few years since, which contained about half his essays and reviews. The second series gives the remainder of his literary works, which now appear in our language for the first time in a complete shape, though many detached articles have been translated from time to time in various musical and other papers. The importance of Schumann's position as a writer upon his art is less generally recognized in this country than in his native land. His name is a household word among us as a composer; but few who are unacquainted with the German language have any idea how largely he influenced the artistic development of his day. The *Neue Zeitschrift für Musik*, which he founded in 1834, was intended as the pioneer of the school of progress, and as a protest against Philistinism, of which he had an intense hatred. It was in the columns of that paper, of which he was for some years the editor, that the articles subsequently collected and reprinted as his "Gesammelte Schriften" first appeared. In addition to his musical gifts, Schumann possessed large general culture, and a breadth of sympathy and power of appreciating that which is good in whatever style which many critics of the present day might envy. His keen sagacity—one might almost say a certain kind of musical instinct—led him to form judgments with regard to the works submitted to him which posterity has seldom if ever reversed; and it is highly interesting, in reading his reviews of the works of composers then commencing their career, to observe that in nearly every case those on whom he bestows the highest praise were those who have since obtained a greater or less amount of distinction.

The first volume of the English translation contained most of the miscellaneous essays and about one-third of the reviews. The second volume is entirely filled with the remainder of the reviews. These Madame Ritter has, we think very judiciously, classified. As the chronological order of publication could not be adhered to, in consequence of its having been already broken through in the first volume, the translator gives us first various notices of operas and oratorios, passing then successively to reviews of symphonies, overtures, pianoforte concertos, songs and Lieder, chamber music, pianoforte sonatas, and lastly pianoforte studies, rondos, and smaller pieces. The advantage of such an arrangement is obvious; but in order to make it even more valuable, it would be well if a complete index of composers and their works had been appended, as in the German edition. As it is, there is nothing beyond the mere general classification mentioned above. The inconvenience of this method will be seen when it is mentioned that the reviews of sonatas occupy sixty pages and that forty-two different works are

criticized; but the only way of finding the notice of any particular work is to hunt through the whole article. If the book should reach a second edition, a complete index to the two volumes should be added.

There is no use in trying to quote characteristic passages, because the volume is of such uniform merit and such continuous interest that it is impossible to make a selection. Musicians who take up the book will not find it easy to put down again. The translation is on the whole much better done than was the preceding volume, which contained some absurd mistakes; yet it is not wholly free from inaccuracies, and those of a kind which jar upon the nerves of musicians. Such are the translation of "Schlüssel" by "keys" instead of "clefs," which makes nonsense of a passage on p. 13; "pianoforte arrangement" ("Klavierauszug") instead of "pianoforte score"—an entirely different thing (p. 14); and "chapelmaster" instead of "conductor" for "Capellmeister" (p. 44). On p. 24 we read, "Chorus and orchestra were richly stocked"—a singularly infelicitous translation, to say the least of it, of "reich besetzt"; while "fagot-tees" (sic) on p. 61 is a plural as amusing as it is novel. In spite of these and similar slight blemishes, we recommend the translation most warmly. Our musical literature is distinctly richer by the possession of Schumann's complete writings.

It is not often that we meet with a more satisfactory book, taking it as a whole, than Mr. Edwards's "Organs and Organ Building." The object of the author has been to supply for the use of organists a work occupying an intermediate position between such exhaustive treatises as Messrs. Hopkins and Rimbault's standard work and the "mere pamphlets" which, as Mr. Edwards says, are frequently issued by persons interested in the trade, and are in many cases "a more or less cleverly disguised advertisement." In a volume of nearly 250 closely printed pages of small octavo our author gives quite as complete an account of the history and construction of the organ as most people will care to read. In the outline of its plan the work follows in general that adopted by Messrs. Hopkins and Rimbault, though without becoming a mere servile imitation. It is difficult to see that Mr. Edwards could with advantage have pursued a different course. After an historical introduction, occupying thirty-six pages, we reach the practical part of the work. A sufficiently full description of every portion of the organ is given, and is copiously illustrated by diagrams. The most recent improvements in organ building are noticed—such, for example, as Messrs. Herbert and Beal's "One-Manual Solo Organ," which is not mentioned in the last edition (1877) of Hopkins. We have, indeed, been more than once surprised while reading to find how much information Mr. Edwards had condensed into a small compass. The chapter on "Temperament" (pp. 172 *et seqq.*) is an instance in point. Within about four pages he gives the whole pith of the controversy, so long waged among organ-builders and organists, as to the relative merits of the equal and unequal temperament for tuning the organ. Nothing can be clearer than his exposition of the subject, and nothing could well be more concise. We must take exception to chapter xxvi., on "Distinction in Keys." Mr. Edwards repeats here views which make no profession to be new as to the different character of major and minor keys, but some of his descriptions are inappropriate, and the pieces named in illustration are sometimes unfortunately chosen. This, however, is a matter in no way affecting the general value of the work. The chapter on organ specifications is very good, though exception will probably be taken to some of the details, for there are few matters on which more difference of opinion exists among organists. The remarks on the price of an organ and the suggestions to intending purchasers are

excellent; while the hints on remedying slight defects will be found useful.

In his 'Composition' Dr. Stainer has made a valuable addition to Messrs. Novello's excellent series of music primers. The plan of the work is, so far as we know, entirely new. Pre-supposing on the part of the student a knowledge of harmony, Dr. Stainer commences by teaching how to write down melodies from hearing them played over. The very first requisite for a composer is that he shall be able (to use a phrase of, we believe, Dr. Hullah's) to "see with the ear, and hear with the eye." This power having been acquired—and it is far less difficult than many would imagine—the student next learns the various ways of harmonizing one note; the different degrees of the scale are then harmonized, separately and in combination; and after some instruction as to the formation of cadences, fragments of melody are given to be harmonized. The following chapters, on "Melody" and "Rhythm," are admirable, especially the latter, and we must credit Dr. Stainer with a new and excellent idea in giving a series of rhythms from the works of the great composers which the student has to clothe with melody and harmony. We can conceive nothing more calculated to stimulate the inventive power, while at the same time smoothing over for the beginner one of his chief difficulties—the invention of good rhythms. The explanations of irregular and compound rhythms are very clear, as also is the whole treatment of the subject of phrasing. We remark, in passing, a slip on p. 102, which it will be well to correct—an extract from Schumann's 'Humoreske' being given as from the 'Blumenstück.' The question of accompaniments is next treated, and the application of the laws of part-writing to broken chords is considered. Here we think Dr. Stainer is hardly strict enough in his rules. He says (p. 116):—

"Arpeggios or broken chords, especially when lying within the limits of one octave (that is when not repeated an octave higher or lower), are so far bound by the laws of part-writing that it is often unsafe to double leading notes, bass notes of first inversions, and notes of fixed progression in the bass, such as dominant sevenths, &c."

We should certainly prefer the ordinary rule, that if the harmony would be incorrect if the notes of the chord were struck together, it is just as incorrect if they are struck in arpeggio. The following analyses of the song forms and sonata forms, though necessarily very concise, will probably be found quite sufficient to assist the student in his first attempts at these forms of composition. It need not be said that this primer will never make a composer; no instruction book can do this; but it will be found very valuable as a guide to those who feel within them the impulse to write; while others who have no such desire will read it with great profit, as being calculated to give them by analysis a more intelligent insight into the principles on which the masterpieces of music are constructed.

The 'Dictionary of Musical Terms' is a careful and judicious abridgment of the larger work by Messrs. Stainer and Barrett, and will be found useful by those to whom the original is inaccessible.

Dr. Hullah's 'Method of Teaching Singing' is a reprint of his 'Time and Tune in the Elementary School,' published in 1875. The only important difference in the two editions is the title, the change of which, Dr. Hullah informs us in his preface, arose from the discovery that the earlier title had already been anticipated by a work published some years previously.

Musical Gossip.

CHERUBINI'S Quartet in c, performed at Saturday's Popular Concert, was a quasi-novelty, considering that it had not been heard for nineteen years. It is certainly not so attractive as the one in e flat, and another reason

for its neglect lies in the fact that it is but an arrangement of the Symphony in d, written for the Philharmonic Society. The programme also contained Beethoven's Sonata in e flat, Op. 27, No. 2, and his Trio in d, Op. 70, No. 1. Herr Strauss was the leader, and Madame Schumann the pianist. On Monday the concerted works were Mendelssohn's Overture, Op. 20, and Brahms's Pianoforte Quartet in g minor, Op. 25. Herr Joachim gave his annual performance of Bach's Chaconne, and Miss Agnes Zimmermann played Mendelssohn's early but very fine Prelude and Fugue in e minor, without opus-number. The vocalist on both occasions was Madame Lavroska, whose fine contralto voice shows signs of wear, but whose artistic delivery commands admiration.

THE advanced choir of the South London Choral Association again displayed the high state of proficiency in part-singing it has attained under the training of Mr. L. C. Venables at a concert given at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening. The madrigals and part songs were rendered with remarkable expression and finish, every gradation of time and tone being observed with perfect precision and unity by the entire force of 150 voices. The miscellaneous part of the programme was not of an elevated character, and we are pleased to observe an improvement in the scheme of the next concert on May 19th, as the musical public will not be attracted to these concerts by threadbare ballads and operatic ditties.

MR. RIDLEY PRENTICE'S series of Twopenny Concerts, at Kensington Town Hall, has just been brought to a most successful conclusion. Twelve concerts have been given, on alternate Tuesday evenings; 750 twopenny tickets for each concert have been all sold privately by ladies and gentlemen belonging to the sub-committee, so as to get them into the hands of the really poor. The music has been thoroughly appreciated by those for whom it has been provided. So excellent a scheme for elevating the taste of the lower classes deserves the warmest support.

MR. HARWARD TURNER announces a second series of chamber concerts, to be given at the Beethoven Rooms, Harley Street, on the afternoons of May 5th and 26th and June 9th.

MR. H. H. STATHAM writes:—"I wish you would allow me space to make a protest, as a lover of Bach's organ music, against the practice of 'transcribing' his organ compositions for the pianoforte, in which form alone, apparently, they are regarded as worth the attention of a London musical audience. Yet every one who is well acquainted with these works in their original form must know that any attempt to represent their true effect on the pianoforte is out of the question, even in the hands of so great an artist as Madame Schumann, whose concurrence in this practice excites my respectful surprise. There is an organ in St. James's Hall; if Bach's organ works are to be presented to the audience, why, in the name of common sense and artistic feeling, are they not to be played on the instrument for which they were written, and on which alone the composer's intentions can be realized?"

THE concluding organ recital of the series at Edinburgh University was given by the Professor of Music on the 26th ult. On the 29th the fourteenth annual concert of the University Musical Society took place, at which 200 students and an orchestra of fifty members were the performers. Vocal and instrumental solos were contributed by students, and the Edinburgh papers congratulate Sir Herbert Oakeley, the president and conductor, on the best university concert yet achieved.

M. GOUNOD's new opera, 'Le Tribut de Zamora,' was produced at the Grand Opéra, Paris, on the 1st inst. We hope shortly to notice the work in detail in these columns, and shall therefore confine ourselves now to saying that the first performance, which was conducted by the composer, is spoken of as excellent in all respects.

GLASGOW UNIVERSITY now having a choral association, the four Scottish universities may be congratulated on the possession by each of them of a students' musical society, an institution which some fifteen years ago was unknown north of the Tweed. Last week the first annual concert was given by the most recently formed of these societies. The programme included choruses, solos, songs, and organ solos, the last-named and some of the compositions being contributed by Sir Herbert Oakeley, who on Thursday last conducted the St. Andrew's University concert.

MISS LOUISE PYK, the Swedish soprano, who has just concluded a successful engagement in Holland, will appear in the Richter Concerts to be held during the season in St. James's Hall.

M. LÉO DELIBES's opera 'Jean de Nivelle' has been given with great success at Vienna. Its production there has caused the postponement, probably till next autumn, of the performance of the complete series of Meyerbeer's grand operas, which had been contemplated for this season.

A NEW opera, 'Raimondin,' composed by Baron Perfall, was produced at Munich on the 27th ult. The principal parts were sustained by Herr and Frau Vogl, and the work was favourably received.

'THE FALL OF JERUSALEM,' a new oratorio composed by Martin Blumner, was produced on the 12th ult. at Stralsund.

THE annual festival of the German "Tonkünstler-Versammlung" will take place this year at Magdeburg, from the 9th to the 12th of June.

AMBROISE THOMAS's 'Hamlet' has been received with great enthusiasm at Lisbon. The chief parts were sustained by Mesdames Vitali and Panteleoni, and Messrs. Pandolfini and David. In the same city Anton Rubinstein has been playing with enormous success.

DRAMA

THE WEEK.

PRINCESS's.—'Branded,' a Drama in Five Acts. By Richard Lee.

THAT Mr. Lee's drama of 'Branded' had at first some touches of scholarly workmanship is shown in the last act, which, though in some senses an excrescence, is wrought out with much elaboration and considerable success. When a piece, however, has to be a vehicle for the introduction of "sensational" escapes, of parades of mounted soldiers, military funerals, collapsing houses, and the like, dramatic action is of necessity suspended, and dialogue comes to be regarded as a superfluity and an encumbrance. In itself the story Mr. Lee has to tell is simple, striking, and dramatic, if not especially novel. With it, however, there are bound up so many needless complications, that the whole grows uncertain and ineffective. The dialogue, moreover, in consequence of its brevity, has a species of brutal sincerity, the effect of which is comic. An example is easily afforded. A murder is committed in a cabaret. So small a portion of the action does this constitute, that a very few minutes are allowed for its perpetration and for all the details in connexion with hiding the body. Now, if the three murderers could brave the matter out, the means by which the body is got rid of would come in naturally enough. When, however, these are immediately suggested they startle, and to a certain extent offend. It must be owned, however, that the actress to whom their delivery was assigned added by her manner to the unpleasant effect of the words. For the rest the play serves its purpose of

introducing such military display as is usually expected in a circus rather than a theatre. Much of the spectacle was good of its class, the views of Toulon and the representation of convict life being impressive. The merits of the play would stand a better chance of recognition, however, if the spectacular effects were less elaborate.

Mr. Henry Neville has seldom acted better than as the convict hero of the piece. The rôle thoroughly suited him, and the most was made of it in every way. Miss Caroline Hill as the heroine elicited the full pathos of the scenes allotted her. Mr. Archer, who has been long absent from the stage, acted with distinction in a subordinate part, and Mr. Redmund as a comrade of the hero was natural and manly. In other characters the acting was indifferent, and in more than one it was positively bad. The play obtained a favourable reception. It needs, however, considerable alteration to serve even the modest purpose for which it is intended—modest, that is, from the standpoint of art.

Dramatic Gossip.

ACCORDING to the arrangements now definitely made, the list of plays to be given by the Saxe-Meiningen company at Drury Lane will include Shakespeare's 'Julius Cæsar,' 'A Winter Tale,' and 'As You Like It,' all in Schlegel's translation; Schiller's 'Wilhelm Tell,' 'Die Verschwörung des Fiesco zu Genua,' 'Die Räuber,' and 'Wallenstein's Lager'; 'Iphigenie in Tauris,' by Goethe; 'Das Käthchen von Heilbronn,' by H. von Kleist; 'Esther' and 'Die Ahnfrau,' by Grillparzer; 'Preciosa,' by P. A. Wolff, with Weber's music; and 'Die Gelehrten Frauen' and 'Der Eingebildete Kranke,' translations from Molière.

'SAINT OR SINNER,' a version of a portion of 'Les Misérables' of M. Hugo, first produced in Guernsey, has been played at the Surrey, with Mr. Alfred Dampier, to whom the adaptation is ascribed, as Jean Valjean.

THE company with which the first quarto 'Hamlet' will be given at St. George's Hall on Saturday next consists exclusively of amateurs. The best vindication of a scheme like this will of course be success. To the Shakespearean student the experiment has at least the advantage of giving a text with which few are thoroughly familiar the added vivacity of representation. Against the adoption of Elizabethan costume and the dispensing with scenery there is nothing to be urged.

'MISS FANFARE,' a three act so-called comedy, produced at the Gymnase, has a curious and rather startling termination. For the sake of rousing her husband's jealousy, Miss Fanfare, or the lady to whom this name was once applicable, makes believe to be on the point of eloping with a young gentleman. The husband, disapproving of these proceedings, challenges his imaginary rival and is shot dead. MM. St. Germain and Achard and Madame Tessandier play the principal parts.

THE latest novelty at the Théâtre du Château d'Eau consists of a drama in four acts and seven tableaux, extracted from a novel of M. Émile Gaboriau, and entitled 'La Dégringolade.'

The latest play of Señor Echegaray, 'El Gran Galeoto,' has met with great success at Madrid, although the critics are by no means so unanimously enthusiastic as the public. Complaints are made of the arbitrary nature of the catastrophe and the lack of truth in the characterization.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.—N. C.—S. T.—J. K.—W. T. B.—received.

H. A. J.—Received too late.

No notice can be taken of anonymous communications.

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See *Athenæum* of March 26 and April 2.

In the PROCEEDINGS of the ROYAL SOCIETY for Feb. 18, 1875, No. 159, is a Paper 'On the Nature and Physiological Action of the Crotalus Poison as Compared with that of Naja Tripudians and other Indian Venomous Snakes; also investigations into the Nature of the Influence of Naja and Crotalus Poison on Ciliary and Amœboid Action, and on Vallisneria, and on the influence of Inspiration of Pure Oxygen on Poisoned Animals,' by T. LAUDER BRUNTON, M.D., F.R.S., &c., and J. FAYRE, C.S.I., M.D., &c.

The questions proposed in the title for solution by the experiments are as precise as the phrases, "the Nature and Physiological Action of Poison" and "the Nature of the Influence of Poison." They are evidently framed not to explain to the Royal Society at what the investigator was exactly aiming, but so as to admit of any amount of definition which random experiment might fling upon them. The results are honestly given in the first two pages. "We have already expressed" [in former papers] "our belief that death is caused by the Cobra-Daboia and Hydrophus-poison—1st, through its action on the cerebro-spinal nerve centres, especially on the medulla, inducing paralysis of respiration; or, 2nd, in some cases.....by arrest, tetanically in systole, of cardiac action, probably owing to some action on the cardiac ganglia; 3rd, by a combination of the two previous causes; 4th, by a septic condition of a secondary nature, and which [sic] being more essentially pathological in its bearings, the details were not considered suitable for discussion here." Observe that in papers for the Royal Society the Greek and Latin are of primary importance. This sums up the thanatological results of an enormous amount of cruelty in previous experiments. The writer has come before to the belief that death is caused—1st, through action on centres inducing stoppage of breath; 2nd, in some cases by arrest of action, probably owing to some action; 3rd, by a combination of the two; 4th, by a septic condition not suitable for discussion here. The words ending in "ation" and "ition" are of great scientific weight. Next come the results of the new cruelties detailed in 17 pages. "There is reason to believe that death is caused in the same way by the *Crotalus* poison also.....But though the actual cause of death is essentially the same" [of course the reader grants that this cause is quite known to the gentleman], "the phenomena which precede and accompany it differ in some degree." Here is the place to look for the new phenomena and results; for in a scientific paper for the Royal Society they are sure to be indicated. What is precisely the "some degree" of difference? There is nothing noted as information to be added to that obtained "from the experiments recently performed in Calcutta by Dr. Ewart and the members of the committee appointed by Government," nothing that I can find, except that vague thing "a greater tendency." "But we observe (and in this our observations are in accord with those of Weir Mitchell) that there is a greater tendency to both local and general hæmorrhage and extravasation of blood and of the colouring matter of the blood.....than in poisoning by either cobra or viper.".....There is one thing more about this blood of the dead animal—"But with regard to the blood itself we have observed that it does form a coagulum after death, generally, if not invariably, as we have noted" [in previous papers] "to be the case"....."of animals that have succumbed to the *Daboia*-virus." To this is appended the foot-note: "In Dr. Fayrer's Indian experiments the blood of animals dead from *Daboia*-poison nearly always remained fluid after death." Then follows an account of conclusions of the Calcutta committee about fluidity and coagulation after death. The introduction here finishes, and the experiments begin.

[To be continued.]

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